

The most noteworthy event of the year in connection with Dacca University was the sanction given by Government to the construction of the Muslim Hall at an estimated cost of Rs. 9,06,884. The underground sewerage scheme in the University area is also nearing completion. The Government of India having decided to raise a unit of two platoons at Dacca, work in connection with the University Training Corps has been started; about 100 students and 16 teachers participated in the training which commenced in November 1927. For the purpose of introducing higher instruction in Agriculture it is proposed to add a Department of Botany and Bacteriology, and ultimately a Department of Bio-Chemistry and Chemical Technology; and Government have been approached in the matter of provision of the necessary funds. On the 31st March 1928 there were 729 students (including 9 women and 21 research scholars) in the Arts and Science classes of Dacca University as compared with 710 students on the corresponding date of the previous year. Besides these 28 students were under instruction in the Commerce classes of the University.

2. **Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Dacca.**—The Board which was constituted in 1921 has completed the seventh year of its life. Mr. J. R. Barrow and Dr. M. P. West, who were directed by Government to review the work of the Board from 1921 to 1926, submitted a report which was published in 1927. The Board has had to work under various disabilities as mentioned in previous reports; but in spite of these difficulties the authorities have attempted to improve intermediate education by the introduction of teaching in smaller sections and reorganisation of the Intermediate courses; a compulsory paper in general English has been introduced and an oral test has been instituted, while some vocational courses have been prescribed. Thus the spirit of the recommendations made by the Sadler Commission has been kept in view. The number of Intermediate Colleges under the Board remained 4 as previously, viz., the Dacca Intermediate College, the Jagannath Intermediate College, the Imperial Salimullah Intermediate College and the Eden Intermediate College for girls. Of the four, the first and the fourth were maintained by Government as before; while the second and the third were aided. The Salimullah Intermediate College has struggled on through adverse circumstances. The Jagannath Intermediate College continued to impart instruction in dyeing and commerce besides teaching the usual arts and science courses prescribed by the Board.

3. **Arts colleges.**—On the 31st March 1928 the Presidency had 42 arts colleges for men and 4 (including the intermediate classes of the Eden High School for Girls, Dacca) for women with 20,820 students on the rolls; the corresponding figures for the previous year were 41, 4, and 22,420, respectively. The adoption of the Calcutta University Intermediate course by St. Joseph's College, Calcutta—a Higher Secondary School for Europeans and Anglo-Indians—accounts for the increased number of arts colleges in 1927-28. The larger fees demanded by certain colleges and the stiffening of the standard of examination, combined with the fact that a purely literary education does not directly lead to a remunerative career, are mainly responsible for the decreased enrolment in 1927-28. The cost of maintaining arts colleges rose from Rs. 35,16,844 in 1926-27 to Rs. 36,81,956 in 1927-28. The average annual cost of maintaining an arts college amounted during the year under review to Rs. 80,042.5, and that of educating a student in an arts college increased from Rs. 156 to Rs. 177.0.

4. **Number of Arts colleges for Men.**—On the 31st March 1928 there were 42 arts colleges for men as against 41 in the preceding year; the rise in the number has been explained in the preceding paragraph. Of the 42 colleges 10 were maintained by Government, the rest being under private management.

5. **Number of students.**—The number of students reading in arts colleges for men fell from 22,131 in 1926-27 to 20,514 in 1927-28, of whom 17,347 were Hindus, 2,772 were Muhammadans and 395 were of other communities. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 18,662, 3,126 and 343, respectively.

6. **Expenditure.**—The total expenditure for the upkeep of arts colleges for men increased during the year under review from Rs. 33,81,031 to Rs. 35,35,370, of which Rs. 13,17,535 were borne by provincial revenues, Rs. 4,924 by municipal funds, Rs. 18,77,961 by fees and Rs. 3,34,950 by other sources.

7. **Grants to Private Colleges.**—A sum of Rs. 1,29,000 was distributed by Government, as previously, on the recommendations of Calcutta University among private colleges mainly for the improvement of libraries and laboratories. In addition to this amount a sum of Rs. 2,80,423 was spent by Government directly in giving capital and maintenance grants to non-Government arts colleges during the year under review.

8. **Government Colleges.**—(i) *Presidency College.*—On the 31st March 1928, the Presidency College had on its rolls 1,083 students (including 173 post-graduate students) as compared with 1,044 students on the corresponding date of the previous year. Of these students, 944 were Hindus, 132 were Muhammadans, and 7 were of other communities. The cost of maintaining the college amounted during the year under review to Rs. 5,24,118, of which Rs. 3,32,457 was met from provincial revenues. The average annual cost of educating a student worked out at Rs. 475.5, of which Rs. 301.5 was borne by provincial revenues. Mr. T. S. Sterling, the officiating Principal, went on leave preparatory to retirement on 24th September 1927. Mr. H. E. Stapleton, who, on his return from leave resumed the duties of the Principal on 5th November 1927, held charge of the college for the rest of the period. As it has not yet been possible to recruit an English graduate for the purpose of teaching English at the College, the temporary Indian Professor has been allowed to continue. The most important event of the year was the publication of the Historical Register of Presidency College, which owes its success largely to the industry of Mr. S. C. Majumdar, M.A., Professor of History. In connection with the development scheme additional land was acquired for the college during the year under review at a cost of Rs. 1,55,033; further land acquisition is necessary for providing play-grounds, a Muhammadan hostel, and a Hindu hostel for post-graduate students. The construction of the new Astronomical Observatory is nearing completion. Application for affiliation in Intermediate Geography was renewed during the year under review, as this subject is considered indispensable to improving the educational facilities offered by the college. Admissions of Honours students—particularly to the M.Sc. classes in Physics and Chemistry—are stated to have fallen off owing to the introduction of increased rates of fees; and it may be necessary to consider whether certain provision should not be made for more free and half-free studentships to be awarded to Honours graduates. Physical Training is compulsory for 3rd and 1st year students; while about 30 per cent. of the 4th and 2nd year students also attend the gymnasium regularly. The college also maintains two platoons in connection with the University Training Corps. As regards the gradual substitution of a college cadre for the existing service cadre advised by the Presidency College Committee no decision has yet been arrived at by Government. The incidents of *Hartal Day* (3rd February 1928) as well as previous ones arising out of the management of the College Union had some adverse effect on discipline in the college, but when the college reopened after a month's closure normal conditions were found to have been completely re-established.

(ii) *Dacca Intermediate College.*—This college had 329 students on its rolls on 31st March 1928, as compared with 316 students returned on the corresponding date of 1927. Of these students 204 were Hindus and 125 were Muhammadans. The upkeep of the college cost Rs. 1,41,682, of which Rs. 1,12,637 was provided from provincial revenues. The average annual cost of educating each student amounted last session to Rs. 431.9, of which Rs. 343.4 was borne by provincial revenues. The college moved to new Government House, Dacca, in the summer of 1927; but some time will elapse before the building can be fully adapted to the needs of the college. There has been a marked fall in the number and quality of students seeking admission to the I.Sc. course; on the other hand the I.A. course is said to be attracting a better class of students. The Dacca College football team did well last session; a cricket team has also been organised.

(iii) *Hooghly College.*—On the 31st March 1928 there were 276 students on the rolls of Hooghly College as against 273 on the corresponding date of the previous year. Of these students 254 were Hindus, 21 were Muhammadans, and 1 an Indian Christian. The total cost of maintaining the college amounted during the year under review to Rs. 1,44,872, of which Rs. 1,20,044 was provided from provincial

revenues. The average annual cost of educating a student worked out at Rs. 515.5, of which Rs. 427.2 was met from provincial revenues. During the year under review affiliation was secured by Hooghly College in B.Sc. (Physics) Honours; this affiliation necessitated the recruitment of a second demonstrator in Physics. The Hooghly College and Hooghly Madrasah are still housed in the same building to the detriment of both institutions. The question of providing separate accommodation for the two institutions has been dragging on for upwards of 10 years, and should be settled at an early date. The Hooghly College platoon of the University Training Corps had a satisfactory year's work; every member not prevented by sickness attended the camp held during Christmas. From the point of view of games, however, the year was not very successful.

(iv) *Sanskrit College*.—The English Department of the College had 106 students—all Hindus—on 31st March 1928 as compared with 103 returned on the corresponding date of the previous year. In the Oriental or Tol Department there were 90 pupils. The cost of maintaining the college department amounted in 1927-28 to Rs. 62,305, of which Rs. 57,010 was met from provincial revenues. The average annual cost of educating a student in the college department was Rs. 556.3, of which Rs. 509 was borne by provincial revenues. The English and the Tol Departments are under separate Governing Bodies. The students of the Sanskrit College have continued to attend lectures in Honours History and Honours Philosophy at the Presidency College without any additional fees. The College Library, which contains about 3,800 rare manuscripts, attracted as usual numerous Indian and foreign scholars. The College Union worked satisfactorily.

(v) *Krishnagar College*.—This college had 211 students on 31st March 1928 as against 235 on the corresponding date of 1927. Of these students 193 were Hindus, 16 were Muhammadans and 2 were of other communities. The total cost of maintaining the college amounted last year to Rs. 1,23,129 of which Rs. 1,00,185 was provided from provincial revenues. The average annual cost of educating each student amounted to Rs. 535.3 of which Rs. 435.6 was borne by provincial revenues. There was a slight fall in the numerical strength of the college which is believed to have been due partly to the alleged unhealthiness of the place and partly to the discontinuance of the Honours classes in Mathematics owing to the smallness of the Mathematics staff. The new Hindu hostel building erected in the college compound was opened by the late Hon'ble Maharaja Bahadur of Nadia on 11th July 1927; nearly all the seats were occupied at the beginning of the session. The work of constructing additional class rooms and a Muhammadan hostel which have been administratively approved has not yet been taken in hand. Rai Rakhal Raj Biswas Bahadur, Vice-Principal and Professor of Mathematics, retired from service in May 1927. Regular tutorial work in small groups of 10—20 students and the system of periodical examinations which are generally held each month during term time undoubtedly contributed towards the excellent University results of the college. Attendance at games is compulsory.

(vi) *Chittagong College*.—On the 31st March 1928 there were 537 students on the rolls of Chittagong College as against 604 on the corresponding date of 1927. Of the total number of students 359 were Hindus and 146 were Muhammadans; while 32 belonged to other communities. The total cost of maintaining the college amounted during the year to Rs. 1,22,982, of which Rs. 70,983 was met from provincial revenues. The average annual cost of educating each student amounted last session to Rs. 208.4 of which Rs. 120.3 was borne by provincial revenues. The demand for admission to the I.Sc. and B.Sc. classes was as great as before, but the accommodation at the disposal of the college is inadequate. The practical classes have been placed on a more satisfactory basis by the permanent raising of the annual laboratory grant from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000. The attendance of the students at the gymnastic classes once a week was, as usual, compulsory. It is in contemplation to provide a small hostel for about 25 Buddhist students of the college. The scheme for the expansion of the college building is still under the consideration of Government. The temporary English Lecturer appointed in July 1926 was permanently added to the staff last session.

(vii) *Rajshahi College*.—On the 31st March 1928 Rajshahi College had an enrolment of 805 students as compared with 828 students returned on the corresponding date of 1927. Of these students 642

were Hindus and 163 were Muhammadans. The cost of maintaining the college amounted during the year 1927-28 to Rs. 2,25,420, of which Rs. 1,52,180 was met from provincial revenues. The average annual cost of educating a student amounted last session to Rs. 285.3 of which Rs. 192.6 was borne by provincial revenues. A larger gas plant was installed during the year under review, and a tube-well (fitted with a pump and engine) has also been sunk; the laboratories will thus have a constant supply of gas and water. The Fuller Hostel, originally meant for students of the Rajshahi Collegiate School, was made over to Rajshahi College in January 1928 for the use of Moslem students. Quarters for the Principal are nearing completion. The question of the affiliation of the College in Economics Honours and in Botany up to the Intermediate standard is still under discussion. A scheme for improved medical supervision of the hostels received Government sanction in October 1927 and all the students in the college underwent medical examination three times during the year. A few lectures on sanitation illustrated by lantern slides were also delivered. Football and rowing are the chief athletic features of the college, and many students did excellent social service work.

(viii) *Islamia College*.—On the 31st March 1928 the Islamia College had on its rolls 292 students—all Muhammadans—as compared with 164 students reported on the corresponding date of 1927. The cost of maintaining the college amounted last session to Rs. 69,999, of which Rs. 42,092 was met from provincial revenues. The average annual cost of educating each student worked out at Rs. 248.2 of which Rs. 149.2 was borne by provincial revenues. A poor fund for the assistance of students was inaugurated during the session. Second and fourth year classes were opened last session and the Governing Body of the Islamia College have recommended that B. Sc. classes should also be opened at the college. The college football team played 42 football matches; but cricket needs further encouragement. The proposal for acquisition of additional land for a play-ground for the college materialised after the close of the year. The college contributed 21 students to the University Training Corps. A sum of Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned for purchase of books for the library and the management of the Baker Hostel was transferred from the Principal, Calcutta Madrasah, to the Principal, Islamia College, in August 1927.

The Islamic Intermediate Colleges maintained by Government have been dealt with in Chapter X.

9. **Aided colleges**.—There were 20 aided private colleges in 1927-28 with 9,876 students on the rolls as against 20 aided colleges attended by 10,101 students reported in the previous year. Of the total number of students 8,247 were Hindus, 1,337 were Muhammadans, and the rest were of other communities. The total cost of maintaining aided colleges amounted during the year under review to Rs. 13,30,573, of which Rs. 2,76,944 was met from provincial revenues. The average annual cost of educating each student in an aided college amounted last session to Rs. 134.7, of which Rs. 28.0 was borne by provincial revenues. The Wesleyan College, Bankura, is urgently in need of additional hostel accommodation. Social service is specially encouraged in this college, and a number of the students assisted in the distribution of relief in the flooded area of Orissa. The Bagerhat College, Khulna, is stated to have improved its library, gymnasium and laboratory, mainly with the assistance of the Government grant. The Weaving Department attached to this college made some successful experiments in weaving silk fabrics. At St. Paul's College, Calcutta, the introduction of Civics has proved very popular. The authorities of the Hindu Academy, Daulatpur, have been advised by the Director of Agriculture to make a tentative start on a small scale with the scheme of agricultural education, which was under discussion in previous years. Lectures on the constitution, objects, and the present activities of the League of Nations were delivered at the Academy. The Ananda Mohan College, Mymensingh, constructed last year a gymnasium for the students at a cost of over Rs. 6,000; it has fortunately not suffered like so many other private colleges by the reduced number of admissions, which was a common feature last year.

10. **Unaided colleges**.—During the year under review the Presidency had 12 unaided arts colleges for men attended by 7,034 students; the corresponding figures for the previous year were 12 and 8,560, respectively. The upkeep of the unaided colleges cost Rs. 7,45,198 during the year under review, the average annual cost of educating a student in an unaided college being Rs. 105.9. The

Modern Topics class started at the Saadat College, Karatia, is said to have proved a success. During the year under review the Vidyasagar College obtained affiliation to the B.A. Pass standard in Bengali as second language; and a B. Com. class will be opened here from the session 1928-29. About 80 students of the City College are reported to have joined the University Training Corps, and provision is made for weekly exercises every Saturday for 2 hours. Owing to a strike in connection with the last Saraswati Puja the college has been passing through a period of great difficulty and at one time there was a crisis owing to a falling-off in the number of students: happily, the troubles seem to be now over. The Ripon College received last session additional affiliation in Physics and Chemistry Honours. The Honours class in Economics and the Intermediate class in Civics are reported to be very popular. The Ripon College sends a platoon to the University Training Corps; physical exercise is compulsory; a First Aid class is also regularly held.

11. **Advisory Committee for Higher Education.**—An account of the constitution and functions of the Advisory Committee for Higher Education has been included in the reports of previous years. No meeting of the Committee was held during the year under review.

CHAPTER IV.

Secondary education.

General statistics.—During the year under report the number of secondary schools of all types in Bengal rose from 2,805 to 2,884; high and middle English schools for both boys and girls increased, but the number of middle vernacular schools again declined, owing to the unpopularity of purely vernacular education. Secondary school pupils increased in number from 403,440 to 422,032 or by 4·6 per cent. The total cost of maintaining these schools amounted during 1927-28 to Rs. 1,36,85,653 as compared with Rs. 1,28,34,655 in the preceding year. Each school cost Rs. 4,745·4 on an average, the cost per pupil being Rs. 32·4.

SECONDARY EDUCATION OF INDIAN BOYS.

(The Secondary education of Indian girls and of Europeans is dealt with in other chapters.)

2. **Schools and pupils.**—The total number of secondary schools for Indian boys comprising high, middle English and middle vernacular schools rose from 2,675 to 2,747; high schools increased from 985 to 998 and middle English schools from 1,616 to 1,682; middle vernacular schools on the other hand declined from 74 to 67. Pupils reading in high and middle English schools rose by 5,804 and 10,864, respectively; while middle vernacular schools reported a decrease of 279 pupils.

3. **Expenditure.**—The total direct expenditure on secondary schools for Indian boys amounted during the year 1927-28 to Rs. 1,14,05,252 as compared with Rs. 1,07,37,075 in the previous year. Of the total direct expenditure Rs. 20,90,989 was met from public funds, and Rs. 93,14,263 was contributed by private sources; the corresponding figures in 1926-27 being Rs. 19,30,337 and Rs. 88,06,738, respectively. High English schools cost Rs. 88,39,911, and middle English schools Rs. 25,04,203 against Rs. 83,35,947 and Rs. 23,35,361, respectively, in the previous year. In middle vernacular schools the expenditure declined from Rs. 65,767 to Rs. 61,138.

4. **Manual instruction.**—In 1927-28 the number of secondary schools which maintained manual training classes was 23 against 22 in the previous year. Many other high and middle English schools under private management are said to have added to their courses instruction in metal-work, carpentry, weaving, agriculture, etc. These manual instruction classes are not intended for vocational training in the strict sense of the phrase, but they add variety to the school curriculum and stimulate an interest in work. Towards the close of the year 1926 administrative approval was given by Government to (i) the starting of 20 more manual training classes (10 in Government schools and 10 in aided schools) each year for a period of five years, (ii) establishment on a temporary basis for 5 years at the Ahsanullah School of Engineering, Dacca, of a centre for the training of new manual instructors with refresher courses for manual instructors already in service, (iii) creation

of work-sheds at the four Government schools (Jamalpur High English School, Dacca Collegiate School, Faridpur Zilla School and Hooghly Branch School). The last-mentioned item of work was carried out in 1927-28 but the other two projects await the provision of funds.

5. **School Final classes (Science side).**—The Science course classes attached to 6 Government high schools in the Presidency had an enrolment of 82 pupils on 31st March 1928. Sanction was accorded during the year 1927-28 to the opening of School Final classes at the Chittagong Collegiate School. Out of 34 candidates who were sent up for the School Final Examination 19 were successful. The School Final classes do not appear to have achieved their object owing possibly to the inferior calibre of the bulk of students admitted, and the nature of the curriculum, which is considered stiffer than the Matriculation syllabus.

6. **High schools under the Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Dacca.**—The number of high schools for boys under the Board has remained unchanged, but the number of pupils reading in them has increased. History and Geography are compulsory subjects under the Dacca Board, while a classical language and general science have been included in the list of optional subjects. It has been further provided that candidates for the High School Examination may use the vernacular in answering the History and Geography papers. A centre for teaching Science to the students of the Dacca Collegiate and the Moslem High schools has been established at the former institution. Mr. Barrow and Dr. West, who were appointed by Government to review the work of the Board, reported thus: "The Board was established in a hurry in order to circumvent a legal difficulty; its area is a diminutive island surrounded on all sides by institutions affiliated to Calcutta; it has never possessed the financial resources or the freedom of control which were necessary if it was to make any real attempt to improve the institutions in its charge." In spite, however, of the unfavourable conditions under which it has to work, the Board has undoubtedly effected some improvement in secondary education in its area.

7. **Additional grant for secondary schools.**—An additional grant of Rs. 1½ lakhs was made available during the year under report for the improvement of non-Government secondary schools in the province; it was distributed on the same principles as those which regulated the distribution of the 3 lakhs grant in 1925-26, viz., enhancement of the rates of fees by schools participating in the grant, enhancement of the salaries of teachers, and the institution, where possible, of provident funds for the benefit of teachers.

8. **Experiments in education.**—The Dalton Laboratory plan of study introduced in the 3rd and 4th classes of the Hindu School, Calcutta, was continued during the year under report. The system is said to be working satisfactorily, as it enables teachers to pay individual attention to boys. The plan of supervised study adopted by the Jalpaiguri Zilla School has been in operation for more than a year; and the results so far achieved indicate that it is full of possibilities. The direct method of teaching English was attempted in the lower forms of a few high English schools in the Burdwan Division, but the results do not appear to have been altogether satisfactory.

9. **Provident Fund scheme.**—A Provident Fund scheme for teachers in non-pensionable service was introduced by Government with effect from 1st January 1928. One difficulty that has been experienced is that the authorities of schools, who have already invested their provident fund deposits in co-operative and other local banks on high rates of interest are not willing to come under the operation of the Government Provident Fund scheme owing to the rule prescribing that all deposits should be made in Post Office Savings Banks. In the majority of schools, however, the scheme has been welcomed by teachers. Usually the teachers contribute one anna in the rupee and the school authorities half an anna.

10. **General.**—The condition of secondary education continues unsatisfactory; by increasing rates of fees, and making additional grants from Government, as well as by the institution of provident funds, the lot of the teachers has been somewhat improved, but the majority of teachers employed in schools under private management are still ill-paid and in many cases insufficiently qualified. There is much room for improvement in the method of recognition of high schools, the courses taught by them, and in the nature of examination to which high school pupils are presented. The draft Regulation

passed by the Senate of Calcutta University with the object of revising the character of the Matriculation is still under discussion between Government and the University. Reform in these directions can only be hoped for when the Provincial Board of Secondary Education comes into existence. Dr. W. A. Jenkins was placed on special duty in the Education Department after the close of the period under review for working out a feasible scheme, and a Bill to establish such a Board is under preparation.

CHAPTER V.

Primary education.

General statistics.—The number of primary schools for boys and girls rose from 52,809 in 1926-27 to 55,603 in 1927-28, or by 5·3 per cent. Pupils attending primary schools of all types also increased from 1,741,504 to 1,868,866 in 1927-28, an increase of 7·3 per cent. over the figures of the preceding year. The total cost of maintaining these schools amounted during the year under report to Rs. 74,81,356 as compared with Rs. 67,61,075 in 1926-27. Each primary school cost on an average Rs. 134·5 annually and the cost of educating a pupil was Rs. 4.

PRIMARY EDUCATION OF INDIAN BOYS.

(The Primary education of Indian girls and of Europeans is dealt with in other chapters.)

2. **Schools.**—Primary schools for Indian boys increased from 38,187 in 1926-27 to 39,990 in 1927-28; the increase was shared by all the divisions. The subjoined table indicates the number of primary schools for Indian boys and their enrolment division by division during the last two years:—

Division.	1926-27.		1927-28.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Presidency (excluding Calcutta) ..	6,437	239,707	6,759	258,011
Calcutta	415	28,942	456	33,817
Burdwan	8,693	279,234	9,087	296,676
Dacca	9,762	369,791	10,279	391,611
Chittagong	6,066	245,580	6,269	259,862
Rajshahi	6,814	235,688	7,140	257,700
Total	38,187	1,398,942	39,990	1,497,677

3. **Pupils.**—On the 31st March 1928 primary schools for Indian boys were attended by 1,497,677 pupils (including 65,191 girls) as compared with 1,398,942 pupils (including 58,443 girls) on the corresponding date of the preceding year. Besides this number the primary department of secondary schools had 192,682 pupils against 183,753 in 1926-27. Pupils studying in primary schools for Indian boys and in the primary department of secondary schools together, therefore, numbered 1,690,359 against 1,582,695 in the previous year; there was thus a gain of 107,664 pupils. This large increase of nearly 7 per cent. in a single year would appear to indicate that the masses are at last beginning to take a real interest in the education of their children. If immediate action is now taken both by passing the Primary Education Bill as well as by intensive propaganda, it would not be at all unreasonable to look forward to the enforcement of compulsory education throughout Bengal within the next 10 years.

4. **Relative progress of Hindus and Muhammadans.**—Primary schools for Indian boys registered 681,418 Hindus and 800,503 Muhammadans on the 31st March 1928 as compared with 642,538 and 746,053, respectively, on the corresponding date of 1927. Thus the number of Hindu and Muhammadan pupils rose by 38,880 and 54,450, respectively, during the year under report. Of the total Hindu male population 6·5 per cent. and of the total Muhammadan male population 6·2 per cent. were enrolled in boys' primary schools

on 31st March 1928. In the previous year the percentages were 6·1 and 5·7, respectively.

5. **Expenditure.**—The total cost of maintaining primary schools for Indian boys amounted during the year under review to Rs. 62,36,249 as compared with Rs. 55,90,162 spent for the purpose in the previous year. Of the total direct expenditure Rs. 30,84,336, or 49·46 per cent., was met from public funds, and Rs. 31,51,913, or 50·54 per cent., was provided from private sources. In 1926-27 public and private funds represented 49·4 and 50·6 per cent., respectively, of the total direct expenditure on primary schools for Indian boys. The expenditure from public funds was made up of Rs. 20,00,397 from provincial revenues, and Rs. 7,01,928 and Rs. 3,82,011 from District and Municipal funds, respectively. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 17,74,820, Rs. 7,27,857 and Rs. 2,57,046, respectively. An additional sum of Rs. 2,70,000 out of the Rs. 5,51,000 sanctioned in 1926-27 was distributed by Government during the year under review for supplementing the pay of trained and untrained teachers employed in aided primary schools and makhtabs for boys in District Board areas. The expenditure incurred on primary education in 1927-28 by the District Boards of (1) Bogra, (2) Chittagong and (3) Noakhali was smaller than it was in the year preceding; the case of the Bogra District Board is under enquiry; smaller receipts from cesses were responsible for the decreased expenditure in the other two cases. The Mymensingh District Board is also reported to have curtailed the expenditure on primary education owing to the transfer of the pound income to Union Boards.

6. **Panchayati Union schools.**—The number of Panchayati Union schools or primary schools managed by District Boards has kept on increasing steadily, as the funds required for both capital and maintenance charges are provided by Government. The unschooled areas are being gradually provided with this type of schools. The Panchayati Union schools are on the whole better-housed and better-staffed than most of the aided primary schools; but many of the school houses built years ago are reported to be in a state of disrepair, owing partly to the indifference of the local people, who do not take sufficient interest in the schools, as they are managed by District Boards. In 1927-28 a sum of Rs. 41,000 was sanctioned by Government for the construction of 41 Panchayati Union schools. Administrative approval has been also given to an additional recurring expenditure for raising the pay of the teachers employed in Board lower primary schools. On this subject the Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Division, states: "It is doubtful, however, if the pay of the second teacher can be met from fees and contributions from local bodies."

7. **Primary schools under Mr. Biss's Scheme.**—This type of school is more expensive than the Panchayati Union school, and hence the scheme is making slow progress, owing chiefly to the reluctance of local bodies to contribute their share of the cost or to levy a cess. The scheme aims at providing each Municipal or Union Board area eventually with a central school, and as many ancillary schools as are required—the cost being shared equally by Government and the local authority concerned, and the latter having the option of levying an education cess under the Bengal Primary Education Act of 1919. Some progress has, however, been made; and in 1927-28 a sum of Rs. 16,619 was sanctioned for opening primary schools of this type in the Municipal and Union Board areas mentioned below:—

(1) Chittagong Municipality	...	...	9
(2) Birbhum (Union Board area)	...	...	1
Midnapur (Union Board area)	...	...	1
Bankura (Union Board area)	...	...	8
Hooghly (Union Board area)	...	...	9
(3) Burdwan Municipality	...	...	2
(4) Gopalganj Maktab (Faridpur)	...	...	1
(5) Joteram in Baikunthapur Union (Burdwan)	...	...	1
(6) Kumrul in Gopinathpur Union (Hooghly)	...	...	1
(7) Metal and Steel Factory at Ichapur (24-Parganas)	...	...	1
Total			34

It may be noted in this connection that the Chittagong Municipality has been the first local authority to make primary education compulsory within its area under the Act of 1919. With the exception of Chittagong Municipality there is no locality in Bengal where compulsory primary education has been adopted. In the municipal area at Chittagong primary education is also free, and cess has been found necessary.

8. **Primary schools in Calcutta.**—On the 31st March 1928 there were 456 primary schools for Indian boys in Calcutta, with 33,817 pupils, as compared with 415 schools and 28,942 pupils in the preceding year. Of the pupils 20,917 were Hindus and 12,782 were Muhammadans. The boys reading in primary schools and in the primary department of secondary schools together numbered 45,197 on the 31st March 1928 as against 40,581 on the corresponding date of 1927. The total cost of maintaining the primary schools of Calcutta amounted in 1927-28 to Rs. 4,13,620 as compared with Rs. 2,85,302 in the previous year. Of the total expenditure Rs. 2,99,144 was borne by public funds, while Rs. 1,14,476 came from private sources. The Corporation free primary schools for boys, which are included in the foregoing figures, numbered 117 on 31st March 1928. The Corporation primary schools are of two types, viz., (i) part-time schools held in the premises of other schools outside the usual school hours, and (ii) whole-time day schools held mostly in rented houses and taught by whole-time teachers. The Corporation free primary schools are gradually absorbing the lower class pupils of secondary schools some of which have already abolished their infant department. These schools have quickly won a measure of popularity for the simple reason that they charge no fees. The number of inspecting officers employed by the Corporation for supervision of the schools controlled and aided by it has risen from 5 to 6, including an Inspectress for girls' schools.

9. **Night and Continuation schools.**—On the 31st March 1928 the Presidency had 1,527 night schools with 35,871 pupils in them as compared with 1,533 schools having 35,276 pupils in the previous year. These schools are held in the evening for about two hours daily and are attended usually by pupils (a large proportion of them being young men) who, owing to other occupations, are unable to go to school during the day. The question of improving the condition of adult education is still under discussion. The District Board of Malda is reported to have opened 25 schools for adults on a tentative basis; and a two-year curriculum has been introduced in these schools.

Continuation schools, which exist only in the Presidency Division and Calcutta, are of two types, the first being meant for boys below 15 and the latter for adults above that age. The former, or Group I schools, are primary schools of the lower type and teach simply the 3 R's. Continuation, or Group II, schools are permitted to teach a language, arithmetic and a technical or commercial subject, but the teaching of the vocational subject is often unsatisfactory. Steps have, however, been taken to effect improvement. In 1927-28 the number of continuation schools was 228, and they taught 6,047 pupils at a cost of Rs. 15,672 from public funds.

10. **Revival of the Primary Final Examination.**—The Public Examination on the completion of the final primary course was revived last year; it has replaced the Upper Primary Scholarship Examination. The examination is held in the subjects prescribed in the revised curricula for primary schools and maktabs, and is partly written and partly oral. The examination was held for the first time in November 1927. Out of 8,328 candidates who appeared at the examination 3,387 came out successful. The examination is expected to rouse the teachers to a greater sense of responsibility, besides creating in the boys a spirit of emulation.

11. **The Bengal (Rural) Primary Education Bill, 1927.**—The chief features of this important Bill, which was published for information during the year under review, deserve to be briefly summarised:—

(1) Primary schools will be under the control and management of a Board, called the District School Board, with the District Magistrate as President, for the first three terms of 3 years each. The members will be the District Inspector of Schools, the Subdivisional Officer, three members for each subdivision to be appointed by Government from among the members of Union Boards or Panchayati Unions, and three members elected by District Boards.

(2) A cess at the rate of 5 pice per rupee of rent will be levied in the same way as the road cess is levied at present. The zamindars will contribute 1 pice for each rupee of the revenue they pay to Government, the remaining 4 pice being met by the raiyats, whose children will benefit by the additional facilities for education provided under the terms of the proposed Act.

(3) The District School Board will exercise all the powers which are now vested in the District Board regarding the control and management of primary schools.

(4) Government, after consulting the Board concerned, may declare that primary education shall be compulsory within any particular area in which adequate provision for primary education has been made.

(5) No fees will be charged in the primary schools of any area where primary education has been made compulsory.

With the passing of the Bill it will be possible to give a minimum salary of Rs. 15 a month to all trained teachers of recognised primary schools and maktabas.

12. **School post offices.**—The number of teachers who worked as postmasters during the year under review was 536 against 519 in the year 1926-27. As before, the remuneration for postal work varied from Rs. 5 to Rs. 16 a month.

CHAPTER VI.

The Training of Teachers for Indian schools.

A—THE TRAINING OF MEN TEACHERS.

Training Colleges (general).—The two colleges maintained by Government at Calcutta and Dacca for the training of secondary school teachers had an enrolment of 133 students on 31st March 1928 as compared with 136 who were under training in the two colleges on the corresponding date of 1927. The bulk of the pupils now admitted to the training colleges are teachers of private schools together with a fairly large number of young men who desire to enter the teaching profession. All but 3 of the students were reading for the B.T.; and now that Government has brought into effect the rule that candidates for appointment as English teachers or as Sub-Inspectors of Schools must have obtained the B.T. degree except in the case of first-class M.A.'s or M.Sc.'s, it is doubtful whether there is much scope for the L.T. course. It—or a similar course—may, however, be utilised in the short-course training scheme referred to in last year's Quinquennial Report. This question is unfortunately still undecided, though in view of the fact that only 4,157 out of 22,703 teachers in our secondary schools are trained, it constitutes a problem which ought to be dealt with in the immediate future.

2. **David Hare Training College, Calcutta.**—On the 31st March 1928 the David Hare Training College had on its rolls 58 students—all in the B.T. class; the L.T. class was not held during 1927-28, as a sufficient number of applicants were not available. The cost of maintaining the institution amounted to Rs. 68,966. All the 58 students appeared at the Final Examination and of these 54 passed. During the year under report special tutorial classes were organised in English, Civics, History, Nature Study, Bengali and Mathematics, and a course of lectures was given on general topics. In addition, more attention was bestowed on drill, games, drawing, and hand-writing, special prizes being offered for proficiency in these subjects. Lectures on hygiene and sanitation, illustrated by lantern slides, were arranged as before by the Bengal Social Service League; and other subjects like the League of Nations, scouting, food of students, etc., were also dealt with. During the year groups of students visited the Natural History and the Ancient History and Archaeological sections of the Calcutta Museum. Basket-ball and volley-ball were introduced for the first time in 1927-28 and a games fee of Rs. 2 was levied from each student to supplement the Government grant for games and sports. The Training College and the attached demonstration school were visited by the President and two members of the Public Services Commission, and by the Inspectors of Colleges, Calcutta University.

3. **Teachers' Training College, Dacca.**—The Teachers' Training College, Dacca, recorded an enrolment of 75 students—72 in the B.T. and 3 in the L.T. class—on 31st March 1928. Of the 75 students 1 came from Hyderabad (Deccan), 1 from Cooch Behar, and 16 from Assam, the rest being deputed from the three eastern divisions of Bengal. The college cost Government Rs. 94,419 in direct expenditure. It passed 58 out of 70 students in the B.T. Examination; in the L.T. Examination 2 students appeared, and both were successful. A scheme has been administratively approved by Government for the conversion of 9 non-stipendiary into 7 stipendiary places (besides reserving 2 additional places for Government officers at the college), but the additional funds required for giving effect to the scheme have not been made available. It is proposed to institute an admission test for applicants seeking admission to the college in future years. During the year under report the teaching staff of the college did valuable research work, and contributed 5 papers to the Indian Science Congress of 1928 and 1 paper to the Indian Journal of Psychology. Experiments are being conducted at present in the teaching of English speech and writing, and materials collected for the better teaching of Sanskrit and Bengali. A research student attached to the Teachers' Training College also continued to investigate problems in the teaching of Arithmetic. The college course in Psychology has been modified and a course in Biology introduced. The system of teaching the vernacular is being re-designed and the number of hygiene lectures has been increased. Better hostel accommodation and a meeting-hall are urgently required.

4. **State scholarships.**—The two State scholarships, of the value of £250 a year each (with war bonus of £37½ annually) for the professional training of graduate teachers employed in Government secondary schools in the Presidency, were again awarded during the year under report to one Moslem and one non-Moslem teacher to enable them to undergo a course of training in Great Britain for two years.

5. **Normal or first-grade training schools.**—During the year 1927-28 the number of normal or first-grade training schools in Bengal remained unchanged at 6, of which 5 (one in each division) were directly managed by Government as previously, and 1 was aided. There were 452 pupils on the rolls of these schools on 31st March 1928 as compared with 441 on the corresponding date of 1927. The charges for maintaining the first-grade training schools amounted during the year to Rs. 1,32,934 as against Rs. 1,24,328 in the preceding year; of the total expenditure Rs. 1,27,914 was borne by provincial revenues. These schools passed 112 students out of 150 candidates who appeared at the Final Examination. The question of the improvement of the course is under consideration by the Department.

6. **Guru-training and Muallim-training schools.**—On the 31st March 1928 the Presidency had 89 schools for training teachers of primary schools and maktabas with a total of 1,868 pupils in them, as compared with 90 schools attended by 1,749 pupils in the preceding year. Of the total number of schools 83 were managed by Government, 1 by the Corporation of Calcutta, and 5 by Missionary societies. During the year under report a Muallim-training school of the improved type was started at Natore in Rajshahi, and a guru-training school of the new type in Howrah. The guru-training schools presented 1,562 candidates to the Final Examination and of these 1,156 were successful. The reform of the guru-training school course is also under consideration. If the education imparted in primary schools is to be effective, it is essential that steps should be taken as soon as possible to increase the remuneration of primary school teachers, and to prescribe a higher qualification, e.g., Matriculation pass, for teachers who desire to be admitted to guru-training schools. The introduction of a new experiment in the training of teachers called the Punjab or Moga scheme has been sanctioned by Government in connection with the Mission Guru-Training School at Hat Chapra, Nadia. The aim of the scheme is to train men who will make village schools a vital factor in the uplift of the village. Applicants for admission to the training school are required to have passed the middle school standard. Students under training, in addition to spending more than a third of their time on the study of educational principles and the theory and practice of teaching, also take part in agricultural work, wood and iron work, tailoring, and weaving.

B—THE TRAINING OF WOMEN TEACHERS.

7. **Training colleges for Women.**—A scheme for providing training facilities for women teachers employed in girls' schools is now under the consideration of Government. Pending orders on this, women teachers of secondary schools continue to be trained at the training departments attached to the Diocesan College, and to Loreto House, which had 14 (B.T. 11 and L.T. 3) and 12 (B.T. 2 and L.T. 10) students, respectively, on 31st March 1928. The expenditure incurred for the upkeep of the Diocesan College Training Department amounted during the year under report to Rs. 8,403. The expenditure of the Loreto Training Department is included in that for the general department of the college. In the B.T. and L.T. Examinations of 1928 the Diocesan Training class passed 10 and 2 students out of 11 and 3 candidates, respectively, who sat for the examinations. The Loreto Training class passed 9 out of 10 students in the L. T. Examination; 2 students appeared at the B. T. examination from this training class, and both were successful. The Principal of the Diocesan College is of opinion that the period of training should be increased from 1 to 2 years.

8. **Training schools for Women.**—The number of training schools and classes which have facilities for training women teachers employed in primary schools and the lower classes of secondary schools remained unchanged at 10, viz., 3 (2 in Calcutta and 1 in Dacca) directly managed by Government, and 7 controlled by Christian and Brahmo Missions. These training schools altogether had 213 pupils under training on 31st March 1928, against 201 on the corresponding date of 1927. The total cost of maintenance amounted during the year under report to Rs. 92,963 against Rs. 70,970 in the previous year; of the total expenditure, Rs. 71,690 was borne by provincial revenues. The Hindu Female Training Class, Calcutta, has been reorganised with effect from 1st September 1927. The scheme of improvement includes the appointment of an additional teacher on Rs. 100—150 a month and an additional assistant mistress on Rs. 35—90, besides 10 additional stipends at Rs. 15 a month each; sanction has also been accorded to the additional house rent, and contingent expenditure involved. The Moslem Women's Training School, Calcutta, was also reorganised, but its location does not seem to be satisfactory and it may require to be moved elsewhere. The results of the training school examinations for 1927-28 are as follows:—

	Candidates.	
	Presented.	Passed.
(1) Senior Vernacular Teachership Examination	29	15
(2) Junior Vernacular Teachership Examination	59	32
(3) Teachership Examination	30	23

CHAPTER VII.

Professional and Technical Education.

Law colleges and classes.—As in previous years, facilities for the study of law existed only in three institutions in the Presidency, viz., the Calcutta University Law College and the Law Departments of the Ripon College and the University of Dacca. There were 3,122 students on the rolls of the three institutions on 31st March 1928, as compared with 3,638 on the corresponding date of the preceding year. Of these students 2,514 were Hindus and 577 were Muhammadans; the rest belonged to other communities. The total cost of maintaining the Law Departments of Calcutta University and the Ripon College amounted during the year under review to Rs. 2,78,694 against Rs. 3,03,846 in the previous year. The expenditure incurred for the upkeep of the Law Department of Dacca University is included in the attached tables under the head "Universities," as it has not been shown separately in the University returns. The three institutions altogether passed 591 students out of 1,298 candidates who appeared in the Final B. L. Examination during the year under review.

2. **Medical colleges and schools.**—As previously, there were three institutions in Bengal for higher medical studies, viz., the Calcutta Medical College, the Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia, and the

School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene. The three institutions together had 1,481 pupils (including 17 women) on the rolls on 31st March 1928, against 1,616 students on the corresponding date of 1927. Of these students 1,307 were Hindus, 130 were Muhammadans, 36 were Christians, and 8 were of other creeds. The total cost of maintaining the three institutions amounted during the year under report to Rs. 10,01,686 as compared with Rs. 9,23,337 in the year 1926-27. Of the total expenditure Rs. 7,39,368 was borne by provincial revenues. Of the 912 students who appeared in the final examination from these institutions during the year under report only 198 were declared to have passed.

On the 31st March 1928, there were 11 medical schools in the Presidency with 2,111 pupils (including 22 women) on their rolls, against 10 schools having 2,282 pupils in the year 1926-27. The upkeep of these schools cost Rs. 3,68,987, against Rs. 3,37,758 spent for the purpose in the previous year. Of the total expenditure Rs. 2,02,141 was met from provincial revenues. Out of 435 students who sat for the final examination, 255 were successful.

3. **The Veterinary College, Belgachia.**—It had 144 pupils under training on 31st March 1928, as compared with 125 in the previous year. Of this number 80 were Hindus, 52 Muhammadans and 12 of other creeds. The upkeep of the College cost Rs. 2,17,821 during the year under review, the whole of which was borne by provincial revenues.

4. **Bengal Engineering College.**—On the 31st March 1928, the Bengal Engineering College, Sibpur, recorded an enrolment of 268 pupils (viz., 134 in the Civil Engineering classes, 74 in the Mechanical and Electrical Engineering classes, 6 in the Mining, and 54 in the Industrial classes) against 291 on the corresponding date of the previous year. Of these students 231 were Hindus, 24 Muhammadans, 9 Europeans and Anglo-Indians, 3 Indian Christians and 1 Buddhist. The cost of maintaining the College amounted during the year under report to Rs. 3,65,100, of which Rs. 3,25,444 was met from provincial revenues; the corresponding figures in 1926-27 were Rs. 3,38,692 and Rs. 3,01,825, respectively. The college workshops turned out work valued at Rs. 6,416 approximately in the year under report. The results of the college in the various examinations held during 1927-28 are noted below:—

Examinations.	Candidates.	Passes.
B. E.	27	23
I. E.	60	35
Associateship in Mechanical Engineering ..	4	4
Diploma in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering	19	15
Diploma in Mining	3	3

The Principal also reports that the artisan boys trained at the college workshop are readily absorbed by the various workshops in Calcutta.

During the year under report the Bengal Engineering College lost through retirement the services of Mr. F. W. Allum, Professor of Civil Engineering, Mr. H. C. Read, Professor of Mining, and Mr. G. R. Ballantine, Foreman Instructor of the College Workshop. Mr. Anwarul Hasan, B. Sc. in Mining Engineering (Birmingham), has been appointed temporary Professor of Mining until the Mining classes at the college are finally closed. The guaranteed post in the Indian Service of Engineers was awarded to Babu Nirmal Kumar Roy, who had been posted to State Railways. A Sussex Trust scholarship tenable in England was awarded to Mr. W. R. C. Littlewood, who stood first in the Associateship in Mechanical Engineering. A revised scheme for a Selection Examination at Purulia for Public Works Department appointments in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, has been sanctioned; the first examination under the new scheme will be held in 1929. According to the new University regulations the Civil Engineering students are having lectures in Technical Chemistry and Metallurgy in their third year instead of in the second year. The annual mining camp was held at Seebpur Colliery, where the students did surface and underground surveying and levelling. As usual, a spirit of keen competition was shown by students in the annual sports. The two Bengal Engineering College platoons attached to the University Training Corps were slightly short of full strength in 1927-28, but continued to do good work.

5. **Ahsanulla School of Engineering, Dacca.**—The Ahsanulla School of Engineering, Dacca, had 468 students (163 in the Upper Subordinate, 241 in the Lower Subordinate and 64 in the Artisan classes), on the rolls on 31st March 1928, against 440 in the previous year. Of these students 394 were Hindus and 74 Muhammadans. The upkeep of the school cost Rs. 1,24,955 of which Rs. 95,418 was borne by provincial revenues; the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 1,19,868 and Rs. 91,821, respectively. The four-year Overseer course having replaced the three-year course at the school, the last final examination according to the latter course was held last March. The opening of the four-year course has necessitated the extension of the term of the 10 junior scholarships which are awarded on the results of the School Final Examination (Science side) from 3 to 4 years. The construction of a hostel for 200 students, which was sanctioned in 1926, is progressing rapidly. Plans and estimates have been also prepared for effecting necessary additions to and alterations in the two buildings situated in the school compound and permanently allotted to the school to make them fit for use as subsidiary hostels. In sports the usual activities were continued; and a swimming competition was introduced in the year under report. The Survey Training Class for pleaders was held for six weeks as usual, under canvas at Gandaria; in the Survey Examination 7 out of the 25 candidates that appeared were successful. The practical survey training of Overseer and Sub-Overseer students was carried on for about 7 weeks in the country and 6 weeks in the vicinity of the school. The Principal refers in his report to the inadequacy of camp accommodation and survey instruments. The school workshops turned out work aggregating Rs. 11,448 during the year under report. The results of the examinations are noted below:—

Examinations.	Candidates.	Passed.
Overseer Examination, Part B	.. 132	70
Sub-Overseer Examination ..	.. 121	80

Fourteen artisan students completed their training last session.

6. **Mainamati Survey School.**—The Survey School at Mainamati, which is under the control of the Director of Industries, Bengal, had on 31st March 1928, 80 students—including 1 kanungo—against a total enrolment of 78 students on the corresponding date of 1927. The maintenance charges amounted during the year under review to Rs. 16,974, of which Rs. 12,123 was met from provincial revenues. Twenty-eight candidates sat for the Final Survey Examination and of these 22 were successful. Of the 45 candidates sent up to the Amin Examination 39 passed. In conformity with the orders issued by Government in January 1928, admissions to the second year class are to be restricted in future to those candidates only who have passed the Amin and the Matriculation Examinations. The proposal of the Survey Education Advisory Board that holders of the Second Year Survey Final Certificates should be eligible for appointment as District Kanungoes is under the consideration of Government. During the year 1927-28 only three passed students joined the special training class in mine-surveying. A demonstrator was added to the teaching staff in December 1927.

7. **Art schools.**—*The Government School of Art, Calcutta.*—On 31st March 1928, the total number of art schools in Bengal was 5, with 628 pupils on their rolls, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 6 and 567, respectively. Of these the most important is the Government School of Art, Calcutta, which had 412 students on 31st March 1928, against 335 in the preceding year. Of these students 387 were Hindus, 14 Muhammadans, 7 Christians, and 4 of other creeds. The cost of maintaining the school amounted during the year under review to Rs. 57,416 against Rs. 59,133 in the previous year, of which Rs. 38,570 was met from provincial revenues. Mr. Percy Brown, Principal of the institution, having retired in May 1927, Mr. J. P. Ganguli, the Vice-Principal, officiated in the vacancy until Mr. M. C. Dey was appointed Principal in July 1928; a teacher of painting was also added as a temporary measure to the staff. The constitution of a Governing Body of 8 members has been sanctioned by Government for the school. Administrative approval of Government has also been accorded to the permanent retention of the Commercial Art Section, which was opened on a temporary basis in December 1925.

8. Commercial schools.—*The Government Commercial Institute, Calcutta.*—The Presidency had 31 commercial schools with 2,040 pupils on 31st March 1928, as compared with 26 schools having 1,585 pupils on the corresponding date of 1927. The chief of these is the Government Commercial Institute, Calcutta, which recorded an enrolment of 253 students on 31st March 1928 against 225 in the previous year. Of these students 241 were Hindus, 5 Muhammadans, and 7 of other communities. The day and evening classes of the institution were attended by 93 and 160 pupils, respectively, in the year under review. The upkeep of the institute cost Rs. 59,800 in 1927-28, of which Rs. 41,796 was borne by provincial revenues; the corresponding figures for 1926-27 were Rs. 61,523 and Rs. 48,141, respectively. Twenty-four students, of whom 13 passed, appeared at the Final Commercial Course Examination. In the Special Commercial Course Examination 108 students passed out of the 284 candidates who presented themselves. After considering the report of the Commercial Education Committee Government have decided that action should be taken in respect of better housing of the institute, reorganisation of the staff and the constitution of a Governing Body for the school. A proposal is now under consideration which involves a general delegation of powers from Government to the Governing Body of the institute which should, besides controlling the school, exercise functions similar to those exercised by a Board of Secondary Education in respect of commercial education in the province. The classes in connection with the Subordinate Railway Accounts Service (opened temporarily), the London Institute of Bankers, the Government Diploma in Accountancy and Junior Book-keeping are reported to be popular.

9. Weaving schools.—*The Government Weaving Institute, Serampore.*—The weaving schools in the Presidency are controlled by the Director of Industries, Bengal. The most important of these schools is the Weaving Institute maintained by Government at Serampore which recorded 86 pupils (including 22 women) on 31st March 1928 as compared with 75 in the year preceding. Of these students 56 were Hindus, 16 Muhammadans and 14 of other creeds. The upkeep of the institute cost Rs. 71,589 during the year under review, the entire cost being borne by Government; the corresponding figure in 1926-27 was Rs. 72,540. Twelve students appeared from the institute in the Final Diploma Examination and of these 7 were declared to have passed. In 1927, the Industrial Training Class for women passed 2 students; 11 artisan students also completed their course. In the London City and Guilds Examination held in textile subjects 9 candidates were successful. A sum of Rs. 1,12,955 was allotted during the year under review for the construction of permanent buildings for the institute; the buildings, when completed, will accommodate about 200 students. Administrative approval was given during the year under review to the establishment of 10 additional peripatetic weaving schools, and 5 demonstration parties. About 1,237 spinning wheels, fly-shuttle looms and labour-saving devices were introduced. Nearly 1,000 enquiries regarding hand-loom and spinning factories were disposed of by the institute. The Principal suggests that more should be done to dispose of the goods produced by students by opening up fresh markets in India. Demonstration parties were sent by the institute to 25 different centres for showing the processes of spinning, weaving, dyeing and bleaching of cotton, silk, wool, coir, jute, etc.

10. The Calcutta Technical School which is affiliated to the Board of Control for Apprenticeship Training had an enrolment of 129 students on 31st March 1928. The cost of maintaining the school amounted during the year under review to Rs. 80,642, of which Rs. 50,000 was provided from provincial revenues. The school holds its own admission examination for those candidates who have not passed the Board of Control's apprenticeship examination. Preference is given to apprentices of engineering firms. At present, on account of financial restrictions, the school can only provide instruction for mechanical and electrical apprentices. The school urgently needs additional accommodation and equipment. Only one apprentice appeared at the annual examination of the Board of Control; and he passed in one subject. Of the three apprentices that appeared at the examination for admission to the Diploma Course of the Bengal Engineering College one was successful. A short course of lectures in Motor Engineering was given at the school from July 1927 which was attended by 42 apprentices; no fee was charged for this course and the lectures appear to have been much appreciated.

11. Agricultural education.—In compliance with the scheme approved by Government for giving agricultural training to teachers

of selected high and middle English schools in the Presidency, 15 teachers belonging as far as possible to the *bona-fide* agricultural classes, were deputed to the Dacca Agricultural School during the year under review to undergo a two-year course. Among secondary schools, which have already provided facilities for teaching agriculture to their pupils, may be mentioned the Durgapur High English School, Chittagong, Bara Bainan Middle English School and Amarapur High English School, Burdwan, and the Sultanpur and Mitrabhum High English Schools, Birbhum. A sum of Rs. 3,400 was distributed during the year under review to the undermentioned schools for the purchase of furniture and equipment for the agricultural classes conducted by them:—

	Rs.
(1) Durgapur High English School, Chittagong ...	800
(2) Sriram High English School, Sultanpur, Birbhum ...	800
(3) Hat Chapra Middle English School, Nadia ...	800
(4) Benodepur High English School, Jessore ...	400
(5) Nalininath Memorial High English School, Jessore ...	400
(6) Amtola High English School, Murshidabad ...	200
Total ...	3,400

Of agricultural schools proper there were three, viz., Manipur (Dacca), Hat Chapra (Nadia) and Chinsura (Hooghly).

12. Vocational courses at other centres.—The subjoined table indicates the progress made in the vocational courses followed at other centres. The Commerce syllabus of Dacca University has been modified; the course provides for a general training in the principles of Economics, Commercial Geography, Business Organisation, Trade and Transport, and Mercantile Law, besides a special training in Advanced Accounts.

Centre.	Subjects taken up.	Candidates.	Passes.
(1) Calcutta University	B. Com. Examination.	76	27
(2) Dacca University	Ditto	31	15
(3) Vidyasagar College, Calcutta	I. Com.	80	37
(4) Jagannath Intermediate College, Dacca.	I. Sc. with Dyeing.	34	11
(5) Ditto	I. A. with Commerce.	25	11
(6) Krishnath College, Berhampore.	B. Com.	29	13

13. Music Schools.—On 31st March 1928 there were six music schools in the Presidency outside Calcutta with 144 pupils on their rolls against eight schools having 168 pupils in them on the corresponding date of 1927. The upkeep of the schools cost Rs. 984, of which Rs. 264 was met from public funds. The Sangit Vidyalaya conducted by the Sangit Sammillanee, with 100 pupils, is the only school in Calcutta at present that is aided. Efforts are now being made by the Department to deal systematically with the question of musical education in the Province.

14. The great majority of technical and industrial schools in Bengal are controlled by the Department of Industries. With the exception of two or three schools only which seek to impart higher technical education (both theoretical and practical) so as to fit their students to occupy positions in local firms and railways, the bulk of the schools train students in iron and wood work of various kinds, weaving, spinning and allied subjects.

CHAPTER VIII.

Education of Indian girls and women.

The year 1927-28 has not witnessed any striking developments in the education of Indian girls which is still confined in the main to the lowest rungs of the educational ladder; the demand for higher education of Indian girls exists at present only in the larger centres of population. Recognised and unrecognised schools of all grades and types for Indian girls increased during the year under review from 15,040 to 15,964, and the number of pupils attending them from 363,961 to 394,025. Girls reading in girls' schools (after excluding 5,147 boys under instruction in them) together with those reading in boys' schools numbered 456,804 on 31st March 1928. Of this number 201,537 were Hindus, and 246,914 were Muhammadans; the rest were of other creeds.

2. **Controlling agency.**—The Departmental inspecting staff for girls' schools consisted, as in previous years, of 2 Inspectresses and 12 Assistant Inspectresses of Schools divided equally between East and West Bengal.

3. **Collegiate education.**—During the year under review there were, as previously, 4 arts colleges for women including the Intermediate Department of the Eden High School, Dacca. Two of the arts colleges, viz., the Bethune College, Calcutta, and the Eden Intermediate College, Dacca, are maintained by Government; while the Diocesan College, and the Loreto House, Calcutta, are under private management, the former being aided. The four arts colleges altogether had 306 pupils on their rolls on the 31st March 1928. Besides these, 18 women were under instruction in the University classes, and 34 in the men's colleges, making a total of 358 against 321 in the previous year.

The Bethune College had 141 students on its rolls on 31st March 1928 as compared with 135 on the corresponding date of the year preceding. The upkeep of the college cost Rs. 90,406, of which Rs. 80,721 came from provincial revenues. The average annual cost of educating a student amounted to Rs. 684-14-3. The college presented 17 students at the B.A. Examination, of whom 15 were successful. In the Intermediate Examinations 20 out of 29 girls passed in Arts, and 2 out of 3 girls in Science. During the year under report the Bethune College secured affiliation in Physics up to the Intermediate standard. The Principal is of the opinion that, in Arts, affiliation should be secured in Bengali up to B.A. Honours standard and that Civics should be added to the curriculum. The English composition of the students has distinctly benefited by the system of coaching in small groups introduced in the previous year. The periodical examinations also have been evenly distributed throughout the course; it is further proposed to make the terminal examinations longer and more searching. A system of library supervision by members of the staff has been introduced, which, it is hoped, will be fruitful in inducing and guiding private reading by students. The Old Girls' Guild, the College magazine, and Debating society have continued to flourish, and one of the hostels has embarked on a course of lessons in Folk Dancing. Large parties of girls attended the lectures organised by the Bengal Women's Education League, and those on the League of Nations and on the Stream of Indian History kindly delivered by Mr. J. H. Lindsay, i.c.s., and by Mr. J. N. Sarkar, C.I.E., Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University. The discipline of the college was adversely affected by the disturbances consequent on the all-India *hartal* of 3rd February 1928, but normal conditions were soon re-established.

The Eden Intermediate College, Dacca, had 38 students on 31st March 1928 against 31 in the preceding year. The cost of maintaining the intermediate classes amounted during the year under review to Rs. 17,820, the annual cost per pupil being thus Rs. 445-8. Of the 16 girls that were sent up to the I.A. Examination in 1928, 9 were successful. The college continues to occupy rented premises. The scheme for opening Science classes in Physics, Chemistry, and Botany has not yet materialised though it has been administratively approved. The lectures on Home-Nursing and Hygiene and the League of Nations were continued as usual; courses of lantern lectures on village sanitation, tuberculosis, child-welfare, school hygiene, food

value and economic problems were also organised by a member of the Social Service League. A proposal is under consideration for replacing the present ticca gharries by motor buses for conveying girls to and from the school.

The numbers in the Diocesan College, and Loreto House were 74 and 53, respectively, on 31st March 1928, as against 76 and 47, respectively, on the corresponding date of the previous year. The two colleges cost Rs. 27,310 and Rs. 11,050, respectively, in 1927-28; the cost per pupil being Rs. 369 and Rs. 201. The Diocesan College passed 16 out of 19 girls in the I.A. and 10 out of 11 in the B.A. Examination. The Loreto House passed 14 out of 15 girls in the I.A. Examination; in the B.A. Examination all the 7 candidates were successful. The Diocesan College has recruited from England a lecturer for Botany and one for Mathematics. The college premises underwent substantial repairs during the year under report. The College has a magazine, a debating society, and a games club. Drill is taught to resident students only during the "Rains" term.

4. **Secondary education.**—(i) *High schools.*—The number of high English schools for Indian girls rose during the year from 19 to 22; the conversion of the girls' middle English schools at Rangpur, Madaripur, and Comilla into high schools accounts for the increased number in 1927-28. A few more high schools are in the process of formation. Of the 22 high schools 5 were managed by Government, the rest being aided. The total number of girls in high schools increased from 4,789 in 1926-27 to 6,130 in 1927-28. The girls' high schools with few exceptions have well-built houses. In addition to the University syllabus the Mission high schools teach Botany, Natural History, Physical Science, Cooking and Advanced Needle-work. The direct method of teaching English has been introduced in two high schools in West Bengal with some amount of success. Administrative approval of Government has been accorded to the appointment of a teacher of painting and drawing, and of a temporary teacher of instrumental music for the Eden High School for Girls, Dacca. At the Matriculation Examination of 1928, 252 candidates appeared from girls' high schools of whom 189 were successful.

(ii) *Middle schools.*—On 31st March 1928 there were 51 middle English schools for Indian girls with 6,776 girls in them as compared with 48 schools having 6,233 girls on 31st March 1927. Middle vernacular schools declined in number from 22 to 19; they had 1,857 girls on 31st March 1928 against 2,036 in the preceding year. Of the middle schools in West Bengal the Diocesan Boarding School and the Duff School, Calcutta, the L. M. S. School, Berhampore, the Beltola Girls' School, the Sakhawati Memorial School, and the Shamsah Madrasah deserve special mention. There is a proposal to establish a middle English school at Burdwan. In East Bengal the middle schools at Barisal, Chandpur, Rajshahi, Kurseong and Kurigram are reported to be doing well.

5. **Primary education.**—On the 31st March 1928, primary schools for Indian girls, which numbered 15,597, had 431,023 girls in them, as compared with 14,605 schools having 396,056 girls on the corresponding date of 1927. Primary schools for Indian girls in Bengal may be grouped under one or other of the following main types:—

Panchayati Union schools.—These schools, numbering 163, are managed by District Boards, and are on the whole better housed and better staffed. Government provide, as in the case of boys' schools, Rs. 1,000 towards the initial cost of the house, and (usually) Rs. 16 per month towards the maintenance charges of these schools. No fresh funds have been allotted since 1924-25 for the establishment of schools of this type.

Free primary schools.—A number of free primary schools for girls has been started recently in the Province, chiefly in towns. Of these, the sixty-six schools managed by the Corporation of Calcutta are the most flourishing. They have rapidly won popularity, and 7,436 girls are now being taught in these schools.

Aided primary schools.—Of these schools, those that are in receipt of aid from the Department or Municipalities—and there are some hundreds of such schools—are in a more or less satisfactory condition. The aid given by District Boards on the other hand is small, varying usually from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 a month.

Urban girls' schools (East Bengal).—These are peculiar to East Bengal only; this type of schools appears to be gradually declining.

*Home-girls' schools (East Bengal).—*These consist of small classes taught by a single mistress, who is given a monthly grant of Rs. 15.

*Peasant girls' schools (West Bengal).—*All (22) are in the Presidency Division; the condition of these schools is reported to be unsatisfactory owing chiefly to the lack of sympathy on the part of the local people. Supervision of these schools is difficult, as they are mostly situated in remote corners.

*Primary schools for backward communities.—*Schools for the benefit of girls of backward classes are maintained in various localities by Missionary Societies, the Narisikhya Samiti, and the Society for the Improvement of Backward Classes, Bengal and Assam. They number in all 277.

6. **Special schools.**—In 1927-28 there were 46 technical, industrial, and other special schools for Indian girls with 2,121 girls reading in them; the figures for the previous year being 48 and 1,990, respectively. Most of the technical schools are under Mission management; they usually teach needle-work of various kinds, lace-making and embroidery, besides giving some general education.

7. **Zenana education.**—On the 31st March 1928 there were 54 zenana governesses, who taught 1,304 pupils. The object of zenana education is to break down illiteracy among married women, and this it is attempted to accomplish in two different ways, viz., by house-to-house visits and by central gatherings. Constant changes of centres and pupils militate however against any real progress. The experiment has been given a fair trial for about a quarter of a century but without any marked improvement. Some years ago it was thought that the present system of zenana education might be replaced by a scheme based on the Parents' National Union Scheme of education, which has achieved conspicuous success in England. With this end in view an experimental centre was conducted at Dacca by Dr. West, Principal, Teachers' Training College, Dacca, during the last three years; the chief features of the scheme have been described fully in previous reports. The experimental period being over, the scheme has been discontinued, as it has not proved a success.

8. **Needle-work.**—The quality of needle-work in girls' schools has much improved in recent years, under the guidance of trained mistresses, who usually spend 4 to 6 weeks in each school for teaching the subject. The Lady Carmichael diploma has acted as a great incentive to the work. A diploma has been also instituted by the Ladies' Indian National Association, and a large number of schools compete for it. To ensure further improvement the Inspector of Schools, Dacca Circle, suggests that needle-work should be made compulsory for girls' schools.

CHAPTER IX.

Education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

Institutions.—As has been mentioned in previous reports, European schools in Bengal are mainly concentrated in important centres like (1) Calcutta and Howrah, (2) Darjeeling, Kurseong and Kalimpong, (3) Dacca, (4) Chittagong, (5) Asansol, and along the different Railway systems. On the 31st March 1928 the Presidency had 64 recognised institutions for the education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians as compared with 62 on the corresponding date of 1927. This number excludes the Ishapur Park European School, and the Jesuram Free School, Manook Lane, Calcutta—both of the primary type—as they did not receive recognition before the close of the year. Of the 64 institutions 61 were schools for general education and 3 for special instruction; the corresponding figures for the preceding year being 58 and 4, respectively. The decrease of 1 school for special instruction is due to the exclusion of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Apprentices' Night School at Kharagpur, as the school authorities failed to submit the usual returns. Of the schools for general education 14 were higher secondary, 8 secondary, 20 higher grade, 17 primary and 2 ungraded. As before, Government directly controlled 3 institutions, viz., the Victoria Boys' School, the Dow Hill Girls' School, and the Dow Hill Training College, Kurseong; the remaining schools were in the main managed by Railway authorities and the various Christian denominations.

2. **Pupils.**—The following table compares the numerical strength of European schools by stages during the two years 1926-27 and 1927-28:—

Schools.	1926-27.				1927-28.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Total.	Number of institutions.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Total.
Higher Secondary ..	14	2,465	1,514	3,979	14	2,264	1,510	3,774
Secondary ..	7	686	550	1,236	8	531	662	1,193
Higher grade ..	19	1,883	2,369	4,252	20	2,297	2,461	4,758
Primary ..	17	649	354	1,003	17	634	387	1,021
Ungraded ..	1	157	..	157	2	229	..	229
Special ..	4	46	148	194	3	10	102	112
Total ..	62	5,886	4,935	10,821	64	5,965	5,122	11,078

Several European schools are mixed schools containing both boys and girls. For report purposes they are classified as boys' schools or girls' schools according as they contain respectively a majority of boys or girls.

The above figures include 1,927 (1,210 boys and 717 girls) non-European pupils attending European schools on 31st March 1928 against 1,685 on the corresponding date of 1927.

3. **Expenditure.**—The total expenditure on the education of European and Anglo-Indian children in Bengal amounted during the year under review to Rs. 39,30,915 (including boarding charges of Rs. 13,54,813) as compared with Rs. 38,94,104 in the year preceding. The amount was derived from the following sources:—

	Rs.
(i) Provincial revenues	10,23,169
(ii) Municipal grants	24,521
(iii) Fees	17,04,076
(iv) Subscriptions, endowments and other sources	11,79,149
Total	39,30,915

Thus in 1927-28 public funds contributed 26·6 and private funds 73·4 per cent. of the total cost of European education. The proportion from public funds was much less than that spent on schools for Indian pupils (43 per cent.).

4. **Scholarships.**—A sum of Rs. 30,410 was spent on scholarships during the year 1927-28 as compared with Rs. 31,512 in the preceding year; this figure represents the amounts actually drawn by the pupils, but excludes the scholarships which were awarded in other provinces but paid in Bengal. The Inspector of European Schools, Bengal, emphasises the urgent need for the provision of a larger number of collegiate scholarships and stipends, now that considerably larger numbers of Anglo-Indian students are seeking a University education, and states that the few scholarships which are now sanctioned for the purpose are inadequate.

5. **Teachers.**—There were 725 teachers employed in European schools on 31st March 1928 as compared with 691 on the corresponding date of 1927. Of this number 72 (about 10 per cent.) were graduates, 401 (including 46 graduates) were trained, and 324 (including 26 graduates) were untrained.

6. **Training of teachers.**—There being no separate college in Bengal for the training of European male teachers, the Government of Bengal assist men who desire to proceed to the Chelmsford Training

Class at Lawrence School, Ghora Gali, Punjab, for training as elementary school teachers. No candidate, however, could be deputed from Bengal last year. The Dow Hill Training College, which trains European and Anglo-Indian female teachers, had 17 students on 31st March 1928 as compared with 19 on the corresponding date of 1927. At the annual examination held in November 1927 all the 6 senior or second-year students, who sat for the final examination, passed; and all the 9 junior or first-year students were permitted to complete their course of training during 1928. The Inspector of European Schools, Bengal, reports that a satisfactory type of pupil teacher is admitted yearly to the Dow Hill Training College. To raise the standard of their general education it is proposed in future to allow the pupil teachers to study for the Cambridge Higher School Certificate during their course of training for the diploma in teaching. To find extended opportunities for the students of Dow Hill Training College as teachers, Bengali or Urdu has been added to the list of compulsory subjects for the final examination.

7. Vocational training.—In 1927-28, 23 schools for general education had technical or vocational classes attached to them. (a) Of this number 18 taught the school final courses comprising commercial, industrial, domestic or telegraphy courses; the classes had 159 pupils on 31st March 1928. (b) Special classes in domestic science (plain cookery and plain needle-work) were maintained in the Dow Hill School, Kurseong, St. Helen's Convent, Kurseong, Loreto House, Calcutta, Calcutta Girls' School and Diocesan Girls' School, Darjeeling. These classes had 30 pupils on 31st March 1928. In the examination of the domestic science subjects, which was conducted by the City and Guilds Examination Committee at Kurseong in November 1927 for candidates from Dow Hill School and St. Helen's Convent, Kurseong, the entries and results were as follows:—

	Entries.	Passes.
Plain needle-work	12	7
Plain dressmaking	7	2
Plain cookery	6	2

(c) Special classes for probationary sick-nurses were held at Entally Convent, St. Andrew's Colonial Homes and Loreto House, Calcutta. (d) Special classes for children's nurses were held at St. Andrew's Colonial Homes, Kalimpong. (e) Special classes in practical agricultural training were held at St. Andrew's Colonial Homes, Kalimpong. The Telegraphy classes at the last-named institution have been discontinued.

8. The following table shows the results of the various examinations for which pupils entered in 1927-28 and 1926-27:—

	1927-28.				1926-27.			
	Number sent up.		Number passed.		Number sent up.		Number passed.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
<i>Higher Grade Schools.</i>								
1. Higher Grade School Scholarship Examination ..	20	10	8	5	20	12	13	10
2. Higher Grade School Final Examination ..	54	24	28	18	42	21	14	18
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>								
1. Cambridge Junior Certificate	92	88	62	50	84	68	67	45
2. Cambridge School Certificate	79	64	63	29	83	66	54	44
3. Cambridge Higher School Certificate ..	1	..	..	..	6	2	..	1

These statistics are interesting, since they reveal that the percentage of successful girls in the Higher Grade School Final Examination is higher than that of boys, although the examination is of greater immediate utility to boys than to girls.

Number of European and Anglo-Indian candidates that appeared and passed at the Apprenticeship Admission Examination conducted by the Board of Control for Apprenticeship Training:—

	Number appeared.	Number passed.
1926-27	62	21
1927-28	83	29

9. **Collegiate education.**—During the year under review St. Joseph's College, Calcutta, had arrangements for preparing boys for the Intermediate Examination conducted by the University of Calcutta and passed nine candidates. St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling, and St. James' College, Calcutta, have also received permission from the University to teach the Intermediate Arts and Science courses and the Intermediate Science course respectively. "This movement in favour of University education," says the Inspector of European Schools, "is undoubtedly due to the extended recognition granted by Calcutta University to the Cambridge Certificate Examination; and it has been further stimulated by the demand for a University degree from those who propose entering the Civil Services. There is every indication that a new direction has been given to the higher studies of Anglo-Indians, and that University qualifications will be more largely sought after than was the case in the past. This forward movement deserves every encouragement, and the opportunity afforded by college classes to bring about better understanding between Indians and Anglo-Indians should be assisted in every possible way."

10. **Education of deficient and defective children.**—The Children's House, Kurseong, continued to train by special methods physically and mentally defective European children. It had 19 pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1928. A sum of Rs. 1,800 was paid from provincial revenues towards the upkeep of the institution.

11. **Sussex Trust.**—The income derived from the Sussex Trust Fund was utilised during the year 1927-28 for the objects noted below:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
(i) Scholarships	12,232	8	0
(ii) Maintenance charges of schools for backward communities	4,332	7	9
Total	16,564	15	9

Altogether 25 students benefited by the scholarships awarded.

12. **Doveton Trust Fund.**—The total amount of receipts during the year 1927-28 (including the total balance on 31st March 1928 of Rs. 5,531-4-6 and also the interest accruing on the securities up to the half year ending 31st October 1927) was Rs. 12,429-13-10. The total expenditure for the same period amounted to Rs. 6,836-2-0, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 5,593-11-10. Twenty-two scholarships at rates varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 40 a month were renewed and seventeen scholarships varying from Rs. 12 to Rs. 40 a month were awarded. In all 39 scholarships were paid during the year under report. The Inspector of European Schools, Bengal, is the administrator of the Fund.

13. **New scholarships.**—In May 1927 administrative approval of Government was accorded to the creation of two scholarships of £300 a year each tenable for three years in the United Kingdom with war bonus at the rate of 15 per cent.—one to be awarded triennially to a male student and the other to be awarded triennially to a female student of the Domiciled Community. In the absence of budget provision no scholarship has yet been awarded.

14. **Controlling agency.**—Mr. W. F. Papworth was in charge of the duties of the Inspector of European Schools, Bengal, throughout the period under review.

15. **Fee rates for Victoria and Dow Hill Schools.**—In October 1927, orders were issued by Government to the effect that the children of persons of European descent employed under Governments of provinces other than Bengal should pay fees at slightly higher rates than those of employes of the Government of Bengal.

16. **European Schools in India Improvement Association.**—The Association which has been formed in London with the object of promoting the education in British India of the children of European or Anglo-Indian descent, has the following paragraph in their Annual Report for 1927:—"This (the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Community) has become one of the established minority communities in India. Owing largely to recent reforms and the advance in education of the Indians, the people of European descent are now faced with special problems, chief among which is the difficulty in obtaining suitable employment, such as was readily open to them in the past. It is recognised that the main solution of this problem lies in the better education of the children." In 1927 the Association voted a sum of Rs. 40,396 in favour of five European schools in Bengal for purposes of capital expenditure.

CHAPTER X.

Education of Muhammadans.

Statistics of Muhammadan pupils.—The number of Muhammadan pupils enrolled in all types of educational institutions for Indians rose from 1,139,949 in 1926-27 to 1,235,706 in 1927-28. The proportion of Muhammadan pupils to the total number of students under instruction on 31st March 1928 was 49·6 per cent. as compared with 48·8 per cent. on the same date in 1926-27. In arts and professional colleges the proportion of Muhammadans to the total number of students on the rolls was 13·7 and 14·8 per cent. against 14·2 and 14·06 per cent., respectively, in the previous year. In the high and middle stages of instruction the proportion of Moslems was 14·8 and 19·5 per cent., respectively, of the pupils of all communities, as compared with 15·5 and 19·3 per cent. in the preceding year. The decline in the relative number of Muhammadans in these stages that was noted in the Quinquennial Report as having extended over the last ten years was again observed in the year under report in the case of the high stage and for the first time for five years there was also an actual decrease of 224 in the number of Muhammadans in this stage against an increase of 3,383 in the total number of high stage pupils. Some decisive action is obviously necessary in the direction of encouraging Muhammadan boys to remain on at school in the top 4 classes of high schools, so that more Muhammadans may be available year after year for passing on to increase the all too small number of Moslem students in colleges. In the primary stage of instruction the proportion was 51·8 against 51·4, and in other special schools it was 71·9 against 66·1 in the previous year.

2. **Hindu and Muhammadan pupils.**—Of the total number of Muhammadan pupils on 31st March 1928, 988,792 were males and 246,914 were females compared with 1,023,634 Hindu boys and 201,537 Hindu girls.

3. **Special institutions for Muhammadans.**—Facilities for higher education for Moslem boys are offered by the Muslim Hall of Dacca University and the Islamia College, Calcutta, an account of which has been given in Chapter III of this report. The other special institutions may be classified under the following main heads:—

(i) **Islamic Intermediate Colleges.**—The number of Islamic Intermediate colleges rose from 2 in 1926-27 to 3 (2 maintained by Government and 1 under private management) in 1927-28; the opening of a first-year intermediate class at the Chittagong Madrasah in July 1927 accounts for the increased number in 1927-28. Chittagong is an old centre of Islamic culture and the intermediate college here meets a long-felt need. The total number of pupils under instruction in these colleges on 31st March 1928 was 154 as against 119 on the same date in the previous year. Fifty-seven students appeared in the Islamic Intermediate Examination held in March 1928 and of these 33 were successful. Shamsul-Ulama Abu Nasr Muhammad Waheed, M.A., Principal, Dacca Islamic Intermediate College, retired in course of the year and was succeeded by Khan Bahadur Maulvi Muhammad Musa, M.A. The College is in need of additional staff and equipment. The Islamic Intermediate College, Chittagong, is well-housed and adequately staffed.

(ii) *Madrasahs*.—On the 31st March 1928 there were altogether 665 madrasahs in the Presidency with 59,560 pupils on their rolls; the corresponding figures for the previous year were 538 and 50,999, respectively. Of the total number of madrasahs 501 were of the reformed type, the remaining 164 being old-type. The total cost of maintaining madrasahs amounted in the year under review to Rs. 11,59,101, towards which public funds contributed Rs. 4,53,963; the corresponding figures for 1926-27 were Rs. 10,41,064 and Rs. 4,43,514, respectively.

(a) *Reformed-type Madrasahs*.—Two hundred and fifty-six candidates sat for the High Madrasah Examination (or Matriculation Examination on an Islamic basis), of whom only 71 passed. In the junior Madrasah Examination (or Middle Examination on Islamic basis) 807 students passed out of the 1,512 candidates who presented themselves. In the matter of recognition, all reformed-type high madrasahs in the province have to satisfy the Board of Secondary Education, Dacca, that they possess the minimum requirements in respect of staff, salaries, financial stability, tuition fees, accommodation and equipment. In regard to the readjustment of madrasah courses by the Board of Secondary Education the following passage may be quoted from the report drawn up by Messrs. Barrow and West: "The aloofness of Muhammadans from the general scheme of secular education has admittedly for many years been one of the most serious obstacles to the educational progress of Bengal. * * * The Board has set itself to bring the madrasahs within the general educational pale by devising courses which should combine some general training with special Islamic subjects." No exception could be taken to this, provided satisfactory results in the final examination could be ensured and the successful students from high madrasahs could be induced to go on to the Intermediate examination.

(b) *The Old-type Madrasahs*.—Calcutta Madrasah is the chief of the old type senior madrasahs in the province; 17 madrasahs in Bengal, 1 in Assam, and 1 in Bihar and Orissa are affiliated to Calcutta Madrasah for the purpose of examinations in advanced Arabic studies. During the year under review 655 students sat for the Central Madrasah Examination conducted by the Calcutta Madrasah, and of these 369 were declared to have passed. It is proposed to have a Board for the management of these examinations in future. The sanction of Government was given during the year under review to the introduction of a revised course of studies, involving additional staff, scholarships and stipends recommended by the Madrasah Committee in 1922. The Muslim Institute attached to the Calcutta Madrasah which aims at promoting friendly intercourse and mental and physical culture among younger members of the community continued to thrive. The control of the Baker hostel has been transferred from the Principal, Calcutta Madrasah, to the Principal, Islamia College; in respect of accommodation in this hostel preference is given to the students of the Islamia College.

The Hooghly Madrasah continues to occupy the same building as the Hooghly College; this joint occupation has proved inconvenient to both the institutions, and it is desirable that early provision of funds be made for giving the madrasah a building of its own.

(iii) *Maktabs*.—The number of maktabs or primary schools for Moslems rose from 20,723 in 1926-27 to 22,892 in 1927-28; of these 14,599 were for boys and 8,293 were for girls. The number of pupils enrolled in maktabs increased during the year under review from 628,446 to 705,439, of whom 507,736 were boys and 197,703 were girls. The total direct expenditure on maktabs rose from Rs. 17,71,586 in 1926-27 to Rs. 20,77,941 in 1927-28, of which Rs. 9,51,318 was met from public funds; the corresponding figure in the previous year was Rs. 8,36,630. The arrangement referred to in previous reports whereby the inspection of maktabs is carried out by special Muhammadan Sub-Inspectors of Schools was continued during the year under report.

(iv) *Quran schools*.—These schools—numbering in all 617—teach the recitation of the Quran and a book of Muhammadan ritual; they are being gradually converted into secularised maktabs.

(v) *Muallim Training Schools*.—These schools have been set up with the object of training maktab teachers. The number of schools remained unchanged at 6; the proposal to start another Muallim training school at Raipura in Dacca has not yet materialised. The Hooghly Muallim Training School adopted in the year under review the higher grade Guru Training School Course.

4. **Education of Muhammadan girls.**—On 31st March 1928 the number of Muhammadan girls enrolled in recognised institutions was 242,483 against 221,206 in the previous year. Of these 5 were in arts and professional colleges, 29 were in the high stage, 60 in the middle stage, 242,092 were in the primary stage, and 297 read in special schools. As every analysis of the primary school enrolment shows that most of the girls do not advance beyond the bottom class, it is evident that increase in roll numbers is no indication of any real progress in the education of Muhammadan girls.

5. **Special facilities for Muhammadans.**—Muhammadan students continued to enjoy during the year under report the special concessions stated in previous reports, viz., reservation of places in Government and aided schools, the grant of special scholarships and stipends, and free studentships to the extent of 15 per cent. of their own enrolment. During the year under review some generous donations were received by Dacca University from the Nawab of Dacca and Mr. Syed Abdul Hafeez for the grant of scholarships and stipends to students of the Muslim Hall.

CHAPTER XI.

Education of Special Classes.

Education of Chiefs and Nobles.—The Nawab Bahadur's Institution at Murshidabad provides special facilities for the education of the Nizam family, one of the four hostels attached to the school being reserved exclusively for the boys of that family. During the year under review the number of boys (26) in residence in the special hostel remained unchanged and a sum of Rs. 6,167 was spent from provincial revenues for its maintenance.

2. **Education of Aborigines and the children of Backward Communities.**—Among aboriginal races the Sonthals, and among educationally backward classes the Mahishyas, Namasudras and Pods appear to be making steady progress in education. On the 31st March 1928 altogether 319,952 boys and 47,958 girls belonging to backward communities as shown below were under instruction in various grades of institutions in the Presidency as compared with 307,784 boys and 36,395 girls in the year preceding:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
In arts colleges	870	..	870
In professional colleges	820	..	820
In secondary and primary schools	302,722	47,256	349,978
In special schools	10,222	250	10,481
In unrecognised schools	5,318	443	5,761
Total	319,952	47,958	367,910

The following paragraphs indicate what educational progress was made by the children of backward communities during the year under review in each part of the Presidency separately:—

Calcutta.—Missionary societies maintained 12 primary schools in Calcutta (7 for boys and 5 for girls) exclusively for the education of backward classes with the aid of subsidies received from the Department and the Corporation of Calcutta. The Hindu Relief Society maintained 15 primary schools and 1 industrial school in the city, towards the upkeep of which the Corporation contributed a sum of Rs. 528 during the year under review. To supervise the schools under its control the Society employs 3 inspectors at a monthly cost of Rs. 245. The total number of pupils of backward classes under instruction in all grades of recognised and unrecognised schools in the city on 31st March 1928 was 7,987 (including 2,293 girls).

Presidency Division outside Calcutta.—The number of secondary schools intended specially for the children of backward communities in the Division remained stationary at 17, viz., 1 high English and 16 middle English. Three primary schools in the district of the 24-Parganas were maintained, as in previous years, for backward communities, from the income of the Sussex Trust Fund. The Society

for the Improvement of Backward Classes is also reported to be doing useful work by controlling and aiding several primary schools in the area. Altogether 80,134 boys and 11,919 girls belonging to backward communities attended different grades of schools in the Division on 31st March 1928. Pupils of these classes were awarded 7 Middle and 11 Final Primary scholarships during the year under report. The Chandra Nath Sapuri Gold Medal is awarded annually to a Pod boy who secures the highest marks in the Middle English Examination.

Burdwan Division.—On the 31st March 1928 altogether 95,496 boys and 9,736 girls of backward classes were under instruction in the recognised schools of the Division; while the unrecognised schools were attended by 1,597 boys and 152 girls. Systematic efforts have been made in recent years to spread education among the Sonthals, who constitute the bulk of the aboriginal population in this area. For this purpose Boards of Sonthal education have been set up in the districts of Midnapore, Bankura and Birbhum. During the year under report there were 255 schools, viz., 1 high, 1 middle vernacular, 251 primary schools, 1 training and 1 industrial school, maintained chiefly for the education of Sonthals. The total expenditure on Sonthal education amounted during the year 1927-28 to Rs. 66,427. The Society for the Improvement of Backward Classes also maintains or aids a fairly large proportion of the schools in this Division which are attended mainly by the children of backward classes.

Dacca Division.—On the 31st March 1928 altogether 71,507 boys and 15,050 girls belonging to backward communities were under instruction in all grades of schools in the Division; of these numbers 707 boys and 189 girls were drawn from aboriginal tribes. In the year under review the Dacca Division had 6 special primary schools for muchis, 9 for fishermen, 54 for aboriginals, and 2 for Mugh pupils in the colonisation area of the Sunderbans. Ten high English, 23 middle English, and 1,029 primary schools are intended exclusively for Namasudra children; while 8 middle English, 13 final primary and 12 preliminary primary scholarships have been reserved for the encouragement of the pupils of backward classes.

Chittagong Division.—Altogether 22,161 boys and 3,472 girls of non-aboriginal backward races were under instruction on 31st March 1928 in all classes of schools in the Chittagong Division. The 156 recognised schools, including 1 Government high English, 1 aided middle English, 1 aided middle vernacular, 134 aided and 18 unaided primary schools and 1 aided training school in the Hill Tracts, had 3,227 pupils at the end of the year under report; most of the pupils were of the hill tribes. The Lalmai Hills in Tippera had 2 aided primary schools with 36 Tipra boys and 9 girls. The schools (including 1 high English, 1 middle English and 7 primary) in the Cox's Bazar subdivision reported the enrolment of 391 Arakanese Mughs on 31st March 1928. There were also 30 Kyangs, or Buddhist monastic schools, in the subdivision with 703 children. During the year under report 9 middle, 13 final primary and 24 preliminary primary scholarships were awarded to the pupils of backward communities.

Rajshahi Division.—The schools in this Division had 46,895 pupils (including 3,731 Sonthal and aboriginal children) of the backward races on 31st March 1928, of whom 5,336 were girls. One middle English school in Dinajpur and one in Bogra are attended chiefly by Sonthals. The Baptist Mission Primary School, Dinajpur, which is a mixed school for both boys and girls and has a mixed staff, admits aboriginal pupils of different ages. The pupils of the school are responsible for the details of hostel management and for carrying out minor repairs to the buildings. Experiments in education, such as the Dalton Plan, are also being tried. The districts of Dinajpur, Malda, Rangpur and Jalpaiguri altogether had 120 primary schools meant chiefly for the Sonthals; of this number 40, 28, and 9 schools were directly controlled by the Boards of Sonthal Education in Dinajpur, Malda and Rangpur, respectively. Of the total expenditure incurred on Sonthal education in the Rajshahi Division during the year under review Rs. 6,737 was met from provincial, and Rs. 2,247 from district funds. The Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Division, is of opinion that the constitution of a Board of Sonthal Education for Jalpaiguri on the lines of the Rangpur Board seems to be desirable. Government have accorded sanction to increased capital and recurring expenditure for further development of the scheme of Sonthal education in the district of Malda.

3. **Education of Criminal Classes.**—The school run by the Salvation Army at Saidpur (Rangpur) for the education of the Karwal Nats—a criminal tribe—had 41 boys and 32 girls on its rolls on 31st March 1928. Some amount of industrial education, such as weaving and gardening, is attempted, along with an elementary knowledge of the three R's.

The Reformatory School, Alipore, had, as previously, two sections—a General Section with 3 teachers, and a Technical Section with 6 teachers; there is also a Drill Instructor. The number of pupils rose from 51 to 117 during the year under report. Steps are being taken to give it more of the atmosphere of a school than has been the case in the past, but the staff and curriculum need considerable improvement. Juvenile offenders from outside Calcutta and Howrah are sent to the Reformatory School at Hazaribagh. Inspecting officers of the Department endeavour to keep watch over the ex-pupils of Reformatory School after their release, and to help them to get suitable employment as far as possible.

4. **Education of Jains.**—The total number of Jain pupils reading in various classes of institutions in the Presidency on 31st March 1928 was 687 against 347 in the previous year. The number of pupils studying in the Jain school at Bogra after rising to 70 in 1927, again declined to 51 during the year under report.

5. **Education of Defectives.**—The Children's House at Kurseong, to which reference has already been made in Chapter IX, had 19 physically and mentally deficient European children on the 31st March 1928. The Deaf and Dumb School, Calcutta, which teaches the Final Primary Course, besides painting, carpentry, tailoring, clay-modelling and printing, had on its rolls 125 pupils (including 17 girls) on 31st March 1928; but the school did not send up any candidate for the Primary Examination of 1927. The Blind School at Behala, 24-Parganas, had 76 pupils on 31st March 1928; the upkeep of the school cost Rs. 25,547 towards which provincial revenues contributed Rs. 4,800 during the year under report. Each of the four districts in the Dacca Division has a school for deaf-mutes; these schools had altogether 55 pupils on their rolls. The four schools cost Rs. 6,846, of which Rs. 3,171 was provided by public funds. The Deaf and Dumb School at Chittagong, which employs 2 trained teachers, had 17 pupils (including 1 girl) on 31st March 1928. The charges for maintaining the school amounted to Rs. 1,261, of which Rs. 895 was met from public funds. Most of the District Boards and Municipalities of Bengal continued during the year under report to assist the deaf-mutes and blind children under training in the Calcutta schools with suitable scholarships and stipends. The course attempted everywhere is the primary curriculum, combined with some useful crafts.

6. **Education of Factory and Colliery children.**—The children of mill operatives ordinarily attend the primary schools and makhtabs existing in the mill areas. The district of 24-Parganas, however, has three primary schools, viz., at Tittaghar, Ichapur and Kankinara, exclusively intended for such children. The Tittaghar school, which is managed by the local mill authorities with the aid of Government grant, has three sections (Hindi, Urdu and Telugu). The district of Hooghly also has two primary schools specially meant for education of the children of mill hands. In the district of Burdwan there were 10 free colliery schools with 231 pupils, specially meant for the education of miners' children. The whole of the expenditure on these colliery schools, amounting to Rs. 1,285, was borne by public funds.

7. **Education in the Tea Gardens.**—Special facilities for educating the children of tea-garden employes exist in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling only. The schools in Jalpaiguri increased during the year under report from 75 to 86, but the number of pupils attending them fell from 1,509 to 1,158. The Inspector is enquiring into the cause of this serious decline. Darjeeling returned 65 tea-garden schools with 1,505 pupils on 31st March 1928 as compared with 61 schools having 1,400 pupils in the preceding year. The cost of maintaining the tea-garden schools rose during the year under report from Rs. 18,141 to Rs. 19,934, of which Rs. 9,821 was met from public funds.

CHAPTER XII.

Unrecognised Institutions.

Different types of schools such as indigenous religious schools, tols, Quran schools, Kyangs or Buddhist monastic schools, primary schools with less than 10 pupils or not teaching the full curriculum, "national" schools, and schools teaching advanced courses in Arabic, are included in the category of unrecognised schools. These schools do not adopt the courses of study prescribed by any of the recognised educational authorities; they provide usually religious and vocational education combined with a smattering of general instruction. Inadequacy of staff and equipment, weak discipline, defective teaching and organisation, and precarious finances are some of the normal features of most unrecognised schools. On the 31st March 1928 the Presidency had 1,568 schools with 55,034 pupils as compared with 1,610 schools attended by 53,504 scholars on the corresponding date of the preceding year. Of the total enrolment 20,785 were Hindus and 32,458 were Muhammadans; the remaining 1,791 belonged to other communities.

2. The most prominent among unrecognised schools for boys are the Kabindra College, Gaila, Bakarganj, and the Santineketan Institution, Bolpur, of which the latter was founded by Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore. The former, which enjoys a Government grant of Rs. 140 a month, is a seat of higher Sanskrit studies—Ayurveda and Hindu Philosophy. The latter has arrangements for teaching agriculture, weaving, art, and advanced oriental studies; in the last-named subject the school has secured the co-operation of eminent foreign scholars. Pupils of the school may now, if they so desire, appear for the examinations of Calcutta University.

Among unrecognised schools for girls special mention may be made of the Saraswat (Girls' School (221 pupils) at Barisal which has a staff of 14 teachers including 9 women and the Mahakali Pathshalas (with a total of 239 pupils) at Mymensingh and Faridpur. The object of all these three schools is to teach the domestic and religious duties of Hindu womanhood.

CHAPTER XIII.

Physical and Moral Training.

Hostels.—Where a student does not live with his parents or guardian he is required to live in a recognised hostel or mess; it is the duty of the heads of institutions to see that none of their students reside in undesirable conditions. On the 31st March 1928 the hostels and boarding houses attached to educational institutions in the Presidency altogether had 31,550 boarders, against 30,629 on the corresponding date of the year preceding. Of the total number of boarders 26,281 occupied hostels for Indians, and 5,269 resided in boarding houses for Europeans and Anglo-Indians. Of the boarders residing in Indian hostels 23,223 were males and 3,058 were females. Of the European and Anglo-Indian boarders 2,996 were boys and 2,273 were girls.

The new Hindu hostel for 65 students erected in the compound of the Krishnagar College was opened in July 1927. Work on the construction of a hostel for the Ahsanullah School of Engineering, Dacca, which is to provide accommodation for 200 students at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,60,000 is rapidly progressing. Work is also well advanced in connection with the Hindu hostel attached to the Zilla School at Jalpaiguri, which received the administrative approval of Government in August 1927. During the year under review orders were issued by Government for realising enhanced rates of seat rents from the boarders of hostels attached to Government arts and professional colleges, and special institutions under the Education Department in order to make them more self-supporting.

2. **Messes.**—Messes are preferred to hostels on account of cheapness and absence of strict supervision. As previously, the mess system in Calcutta continued to be administered by the Students' Residence Committee of Calcutta University through the Inspector of Messes with the assistance of the annual Government grant of Rs. 13,128. There were in all 19 messes with 857 boarders in 1927-28. At Dacca 25 messes with 741 inmates were managed by the Board of Secondary Education with the assistance of the Assistant Inspector of Students' Residence. Government contributed a sum of Rs. 18,006 towards their cost.

3. **Physical Training (Boys' schools).—**Two more six-weeks' training classes for drill and gymnastic masters were held during the year under review under the supervision of the Physical Adviser to the Department. The first of these, which was conducted at the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium, Machua Bazar Street, in November and December 1927, trained 51 teachers, while the second, held in January and February 1928 at the Presidency College gymnasium, passed 45 men. These training classes are attended by teachers employed in Government and non-Government institutions and also by persons who desire to be employed as drill and gymnastic masters in educational institutions. The courses are, however, more or less of a stop-gap character, pending the working out of a complete scheme of physical instruction for the Province by the new Physical Education Director who has recently been recruited from England, and the employment of trained graduates as drill masters. Effect is being given to the sanctioned scheme for the employment in Government secondary schools of graduates holding the diploma of the Y. M. C. A. Physical Training College, Madras, as funds become available and as vacancies occur.

Drill is compulsory in all the classes of primary, middle and high schools and madrasahs, though the subject is not taught everywhere systematically, nor regarded with any great enthusiasm. A new syllabus of physical instruction for classes III to X was sanctioned by Government in January 1928; and in their circular on physical education, issued to the authorities of high schools the Syndicate of Calcutta University has made it quite clear that if voluntary arrangements are not made by the school authorities for the purpose it will be necessary to insist on Matriculation candidates (save those who are medically unfit) furnishing a certificate that they have actually undergone a course of physical education. The University of Dacca also has made adequate arrangements for supervising physical exercise and games, which have been made compulsory for all students of the University. Football, cricket, tennis, badminton and small-area games generally continue to be popular with town boys. In the rural areas boys play football, besides inexpensive indigenous games like ha-do-do, kapati, etc. In some places—notably at Rajshahi College and Daulatpur Hindu Academy—rowing is resorted to, especially during the rains.

As regards *Girls' schools*, the Government of Bengal pay a subsidy of Rs. 275 per mensem to the Y. W. C. A., Calcutta, towards the employment of a Physical Directress. The present incumbent, Miss Carswell, in compliance with a tour programme approved by the Department, inspected in 1927-28 physical training work in schools and colleges for European and Indian girls in the Presidency with the object of drawing up a report on the possibility of introducing systematic physical education in girls' schools and colleges. Courses in physical training are also arranged by the Y. W. C. A., Calcutta, under the supervision of the Physical Directress for women teachers of Government, aided and unaided schools. A fully trained Physical Inspectress was appointed as an experimental measure for two years to the staff of the Bethune Collegiate School and College, Calcutta, after the close of the year under review. Formal drill of the Swedish type is not generally looked upon with favour by Indian girls; but team games are very popular and are found to have valuable mental and moral as well as physical results. An inter-school sports competition has become a valuable annual feature among high schools for girls in Calcutta.

4. **Boy Scout movement.**—The movement continues to gain in popularity. During the last scout year there were in Bengal 47 local associations, 1,196 cubs, 4,530 scouts, 275 rovers, and 292 scouters. His Excellency Sir Stanley Jackson, the Chief Scout for Bengal, addressed the Bengal scouts in rally at Government House grounds, Darjeeling, on the King-Emperor's birthday. As before, a sum of Rs. 4,000 was distributed by Government during the year under report among Government and non-Government schools for equipment and camp expenses; and a scheme for more regular and systematic grants to troops is under consideration. The movement chiefly owes its expansion and popularity to the energy of Mr. N. N. Bhose, the Provincial Organising Secretary.

5. **Girl Guides.**—Guiding is making rather slow progress in the province; but fresh centres were reported to have been established during the year at the Mission High School for Girls at Kaikota in

Midnapur, and at the L. M. S. Girls' Middle English School at Berhampore. Companies of girl guides also exist at Dacca, Mymensingh, Comilla and Chittagong.

6. Medical supervision.—Hostels attached to Government colleges and schools, except guru-training schools, have adequate arrangements for affording medical assistance to the boarders. Among privately-managed institutions the Carmichael College, Rangpur, has a whole-time staff for taking medical care of the students. All the students of the Rajshahi College were medically examined thrice during the year under report and remedial measures were adopted in some cases, while in the more serious cases the students concerned were advised to have recourse to further medical treatment.

7. Hygiene.—As previously, lectures on hygiene and sanitation, illustrated by lantern slides, were delivered at the more important institutions by officers of the Social Service League and sanitary inspectors employed by local bodies. These lectures appear to have been much appreciated by students. The certificate of the St. John's Ambulance Association for first aid and home-nursing is compulsory for training-class girls in West Bengal; it is largely taken by girls of other schools as well. Schools which have arranged to teach a special course of hygiene are given by Government a grant of Rs. 15 a month for the maintenance of a qualified teacher.

8. Discipline.—From the point of view of discipline the year has not been altogether satisfactory but having regard to the political situation at the time of the arrival of the Simon Commission the behaviour of the students was not unduly reprehensible. Save in the City College, where the controversy regarding the performance of the Saraswati Puja in the Ram Mohan Roy Hostel did not subside for some months, the academic atmosphere was soon restored to its normal condition and college students generally have now again settled down to work in a satisfactory manner.

9. Religious and moral instruction.—Religious instruction is imparted to students only in denominational schools, such as tols, maktabas, madrasahs, Mission schools, and schools under Brahmo management. Moral qualities such as truthfulness, sincerity, obedience, respect for elders and superiors, are sought to be imparted through precept and example. Teachers and students pass two minutes in silent prayer every day at the Government High School at Ballygunge before the day's work begins. Subject to certain conditions provision has been made in the Bengal (Rural) Primary Education Bill, 1927, for religious instruction during school hours.

10. National schools.—During the year ending 31st December 1927 there were in Bengal altogether 33 national schools with 2,674 pupils as compared with 45 schools attended by 3,208 pupils in the year preceding. Thus both the number of schools and that of pupils decreased considerably during the year. None of the national schools conform strictly to departmental standards. They impart, as usual, general education combined with a certain amount of vocational training such as weaving, spinning, and carpentry.

CHAPTER XIV.

Conferences.

The year 1927 was marked by the meeting of the third Imperial Educational Conference, which was formally opened at Whitehall in London by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on 21st June. Delegates from the Governments of 45 countries within the Empire attended the Conference in addition to representatives of Departments of the Home Government. Bengal was represented by Mr. H. E. Stapleton, M.A., Principal, Presidency College, Calcutta, and Dr M. P. West, Principal, Teachers' Training College, Dacca. The Conference, which lasted until 8th July, discussed, among other things, problems specially affecting tropical countries. In the first week of January 1928 the fifteenth session of the Indian Science Congress was held at Calcutta under the presidency of Dr. J. L. Simonsen, D.Sc., F.I.C., F.A.S.B., Professor of Organic Chemistry, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; the writer of this report acted as an honorary local Secretary to the Congress. The deliberations of the Congress, which occupied about a week, covered a fairly wide range of Science subjects including Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Agriculture, etc.; while out of the subscriptions raised locally in connection with

the Congress it was found possible to hand over sufficient money to the Asiatic Society of Bengal to establish a permanent prize for the best paper read by students at future Congresses. The second Bengal Women's Educational Conference, which was held in the Y. W. C. A. Hall, Calcutta, in February 1928 and was opened by Her Highness the Maharani of Mourbhauj, discussed important problems affecting the education of girls and women.

Two conferences of the senior inspecting officers and the headmasters of Government high and zilla schools were held during the year under report under the presidency of the Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division, for discussing educational topics of common interest. Inspecting officers in the four districts of the Dacca Division are reported to have met at the district headquarters, where they discussed educational matters with a view to bringing about unity of action on important problems. A conference of Assistant Inspectresses and Head Mistresses of the Government training schools was held under the presidency of the Inspectress of Schools, Presidency and Burdwan Divisions. In several localities Sub-Inspectors of Schools are also reported to have held conferences of primary school teachers at which suggestions for improving the quality of teaching in primary schools, amelioration of the condition of teachers, and allied subjects were chiefly discussed.

The seventh session of the All-Bengal (Non-Government School) Teachers' Association held in April 1927 at Santipore, under the presidency of Principal Heramba Chandra Maitra, M.A., passed a number of resolutions chiefly affecting secondary education. The All-Bengal Government School Teachers' Conference also met at Dacca under the presidency of Sir Deva Prosad Sarbadhikari after the close of the period under review. Sir Deva Prosad urged that History and Geography should be made compulsory and some classical language retained as a compulsory subject of study for the Matriculation Examination.

CHAPTER XV.

Text-Book Committees.

The two Text-Book Committees—one at Calcutta and another at Dacca—only continued in nominal existence during the year under review. Up to the year 1926-27 the Dacca Text-Book Committee dealt with text-books for secondary schools in East Bengal. Text-books for primary schools for the whole Presidency and those for secondary schools in West Bengal were submitted for consideration to the Calcutta Text-Book Committee. Books intended for use as prize and library books were also sent to the Text-Book Committees for examination. The lists of approved text-books have, by frequent additions, become so unwieldy that they are no longer a safe guide to teachers and managers of schools: and in view of the revision of curricula for secondary schools and the impending reorganisation of Text-Book Committees it was decided during the year under report not to accept any books (text-books or prize and library books) for primary schools, secondary schools and makhtabs for examination by the Text-Book Committees at Calcutta and Dacca. The Text-Book Committees therefore ceased to function in 1927-28. A sub-committee, specially appointed by the Director of Public Instruction, met, however, once in Calcutta for the adjudication of essays in connection with the award of the Brajo Mohan Dutta prize for Indian women. The proposals made by the Special Officer (Mr. W. E. Griffith, M.A., I.E.S.) on the subject of the revision of curricula for secondary schools and the re-organisation of the Text-Book Committees having now received the approval of Government, it is hoped that during 1929-30 it will be found possible to establish a single Text-Book Committee to draw up revised lists of approved books for the whole of Bengal.

CHAPTER XVI.

Education in the Legislative Council.

The year 1927-28 was a period during which a relatively small number of educational questions were asked and motions brought forward in the Bengal Legislative Council. The Education portfolio was in charge of the Hon'ble Mr. Byomkesh Chakravarty up to August 1927, when he was succeeded by the Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur. The motion that the Calcutta University

Bills, 1927, of Dr. P. N. Banerjee and of Mr. M. N. Roy, both of which aimed at reconstituting the Governing Body of the University on a more representative basis, should be circulated for eliciting public opinion, was agreed to by the Council. The motion brought by Babu Saral Kumar Dutta that the demand of Rs. 17,500 under head "31A—University—Grant towards the salary of the Vice-Chancellor" be refused was also agreed to after a prolonged debate. The resolution moved by Maulvi Asimuddin Ahmad that the sum of Rs. 3,39,000 provided in the Education budget under head "31A—Education (Reserved)" for direct grants to non-Government secondary schools for Europeans and Anglo-Indians be refused was withdrawn by leave of the Council. On 14th December 1927, a resolution, affecting the welfare of the Presidency generally, which was moved by Babu Amarendra Nath Ghose, was accepted by the Council in the following amended form:—

"This Council recommends to the Government to take necessary steps to approach the Government of India for securing the proceeds of the export duty on jute for the Province of Bengal to be utilised for the purpose of agriculture and sanitary improvement and free compulsory primary education in the province."

The questions that were asked in the Council regarding subjects of general importance were as follows: The University School Code; dissolution and reconstitution of the Managing Committees of aided high schools; working of the Dacca Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education; desirability of making Sanskrit optional in secondary schools; supply of literature regarding the League of Nations to schools; medical inspection of school boys and college students; and arrangements for giving agricultural training to teachers of selected high schools. Questions of more local importance were: The number of tols and madrasahs in Bengal and the amount of Government grant given to them; the number of reserved seats for Moslems in the School of Engineering at Dacca; the number of Hindu and Muhammadan Headmasters and Assistant Headmasters employed in Government high schools; the teaching hours of the Principals of certain Government colleges; facilities for the education of children in the mill areas of Barrackpore and Howrah; the site for a particular madrasah; and the recruitment of Europeans to the Educational Service since the introduction of the Reforms. But though the questions and motions were fewer, the nature of the criticisms showed that the public are keenly interested in the working of the Education Department and readily avail themselves of the Council not only as an agent for eliciting information on educational matters but also for bringing about improvements in educational institutions.

H. E. STAPLETON,

Director of Public Instruction, Bengal (Offg.).

DISTRICT REPORTS ON WEATHER AND CROPS.

For the week ending on the 24th April 1929.

Summary.—During the week light to moderate rain fell throughout the province. It has facilitated field operations for jute and paddy and has done good to the young plants generally. Harvesting of summer rice is nearing completion. The average price of common rice for the province has fallen by about 0·31 per cent. as compared with that of the previous week.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
1	24-PARGANAS	2·04	6 $\frac{7}{8}$	6 $\frac{7}{8}$	Weather seasonable. Sowing of jute continues. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Diamond Harbour.	0·28	8	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Barrackpore ..	1·52	5	5	
	Baraset ..	1·00	6	6	
	Basirhat ..	1·49	7	7	
2	NADIA ..	2·27	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Weather seasonable. Ploughing of lands for <i>aus</i> paddy is in progress.
	Kushtia ..	2·35	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Meherpur ..	1·98	6	6	
	Chuadanga ..	1·11	6	6	
	Ranaghat ..	0·81	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
3	MURSHIDABAD	0·95	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Weather cloudy. Prospects of standing crops are good. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from thana Nabagram in Lalbagh.
	Lalbagh ..	1·52	7	7	
	Jangipur ..	1·23	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Kandi ..	0·95	8	8	
4	JESSORE ..	0·17	7	7	Weather seasonable. Sowings of jute and <i>aus</i> paddy continue in places. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Jhenidah ..	3·88	6	6	
	Magura ..	4·65	7	7	
	Narail ..	3·64	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Bongaon ..	1·58	7	7	
5	KHULNA ..	2·72	9	8	Weather seasonable. Ploughing of jute continues and harvesting of <i>boro</i> paddy is nearly finished. Fodder and water are sufficient. Export is going on.
	Satkhira ..	1·98	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Bagerhat ..	1·07	8	8	

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
6	BURDWAN ..	0.68	6½	6½	Weather seasonable. Stock of rice and fodder and water are sufficient.
	Asansol ..	0.03	7	7	
	Katwa ..	0.16	8	8	
	Kalna ..	1.34	7½	7	
7	BIRBHUM ..	2.03	7½	7½	Weather cloudy. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease exists in the Mallarpur circle.
	Rampurhat ..	0.58	7	7	
8	BANKURA ..	0.46	6½	6½	Weather hot and cloudy at times. Ploughing of fields has commenced. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Vishnupur ..	1.06	6½	6½	
9	MIDNAPORE ..	1.28	8	8	Weather seasonable. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Contai ..	1.05	7½	7½	
	Tamluk ..	3.42	7	7	
	Ghatal ..	0.26	7½	7½	
	Jhargram ..	3.13	6½	6½	
10	HOOGHLY ..	2.15	6½	6½	Weather seasonable. Sowing of jute has commenced in places. Fodder is sufficient.
	Serampore ..	1.81	6½	6½	
	Arambagh ..	0.92	7	7	
11	HOWRAH ..	1.70	6½	6½	Weather cloudy. Recent rain has been beneficial to vegetable crops. Sowing of jute has commenced.
	Uluberia ..	2.09	6	6	
12	RAJSHAHI (RAMPUR-BOALIA) ..	1.16	6½	6½	Weather seasonable. More rain is wanted. Sowing of jute started in certain areas. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Naogaon ..	0.48	7½	7½	
	Nator ..	0.13	6½	6½	
13	DINAJPUR ..	2.43	7½	7½	Weather seasonable. Lands are being prepared for jute and <i>bhadoi</i> paddy. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from Thakurgaon, Pirganj, Birganj and Khansara police-stations.
	Thakurgaon ..	1.35	7½	7½	
	Balurghat ..	0.37	8½	8½	
14	JALPAIGURI ..	2.85	5½	6	Weather favourable to crops. Condition and prospects of crops are fair. No damage reported.
	Alipur ..	1.75	5	5	
15	DARJEELING ..	2.19	4	4	Potatoes and maize are growing. Sowing of jute continues. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Kurseong ..	1.64	5	5	
	Siliguri ..	2.15	5½	5½	
	Kalimpong ..	2.76	5	5	

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
16	RANGPUR ..	1.34	6½	6½	Weather seasonable. Hailstorm slightly damaged standing crops in the Sadar subdivision; elsewhere prospects are good. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Nilphamari ..	2.62	6	6	
	Kurigram ..	0.93	6	6	
	Gaibandha ..	1.56	6	6	
17	BOGRA ..	0.77	7½	7½	Weeding of jute and <i>aus</i> paddy and cultivation of lands for winter paddy begun.
18	PABNA ..	2.04	6½	6½	Weather hot and cloudy. Prospects of crops are good. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Sirajganj ..	2.73	6½	6½	
19	MALDA ..	0.06	7½	7½	Weather seasonable. Sowings of jute and <i>bhadoi</i> paddy continue. Fodder and water are sufficient.
20	COOCH BEHAR	0.27	6½	6½	Weather seasonable. Sowings of autumn paddy and jute and cutting of tobacco leaves continue. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient.
21	DACCA ..	2.03	6½	6½	Weather seasonable. Rainfall at North Sadar (Kapisia) 2.11. Harvesting of <i>boro</i> paddy is going on. Sowing of jute is over. Condition of standing crops appears to be fair. Rice market is almost steady. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Manikganj ..	1.77	6½	6½	
	Narayanganj ..	2.24	7	7	
	Munshiganj ..	2.24	6½	6½	
22	MYMENSINGH	1.17	5½	5½	Weather seasonable. Rice market is almost steady. Fodder and water are available.
	Jamalpur ..	3.72	6½	6½	
	Tangail ..	0.66	5½	5½	
	Netrokona ..	0.52	6½	6	
	Kishorganj ..	3.05	6½	6½	

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
23	FARIDPUR ..	1.24	6	6	Weather occasionally rainy and cloudy. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Sowings of jute and <i>aus</i> paddy are proceeding. Fodder and water are sufficient. No large import and export are reported.
	Goalundo (Rajbari).	3.20	6	6	
	Madaripur ..	1.10	7½	7½	
	Gopalganj (a)	1.34	7½	7½	
24	BAKARGANJ (BARISAL).	2.00	6½	6½	Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops are good. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Pirojpur ..	2.34	6½	6½	
	Patuakhali ..	5.09	7½	7½	
	Dakshin Shabazpur (Bhola).	2.06	6½	6½	
25	CHITTAGONG ..	5.97	{ 7½ 7½*	{ 7½ 7½*	Harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crops is completed. Ploughing for autumn crops commenced. Cattle-disease is reported from Ramu. Fodder and water are sufficient. <i>Panga</i> salt sells at 16 seers per rupee at Sadar and 12 seers at Cox's Bazar.
	Cox's Bazar ..	0.57	7	7	
26	TIPPERA (COMILLA).	2.05	6½	6½	Prospects of crops are fair.
	Brahmanbaria	0.25	6½	6½	
	Chandpur ..	2.53	7	7	
27	NOAKHALI ..	2.10	7½	7½	Weather squally. Prospects of <i>aus</i> paddy are good. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Feni ..	2.12	8	8	
28	CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.	7.35	9	9	Weather seasonable. <i>Jhum</i> burning finished.
29	TRIPURA STATE	1.75	6½	6½	Weather seasonable. Ploughing and sowing of <i>aus</i> paddy and jute are going on. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease exists in Udaipur division. Cleansed cotton sells at Rs. 18 to Rs. 30 per maund and jute at Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 per maund.

* Burma rice.

(a) The rainfall at Haridaspur, which is very near to Gopalganj, is not shown here.

DAOGA, the 27th April 1929.

J. C. ROY, for Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

**Statement of weekly gauge readings on the river Ganges at Rampur Boalia
for the week ending the 20th April 1929.**

Date.	Hour.	Height of surface above zero of gauge.	Height of surface above P.W.D. datum.	Height of surface above P. W. D. datum on the same date last year.	Remarks.
1929.					
14th April ..	7 A.M.	....	34.90	36.45	P. W. D. datum 6.25 feet above Kidderpur old dock sill.
15th " ..	7 "	....	34.85	36.40	
16th " ..	7 "	....	34.85	36.35	B. M. on Rajshahi College step 64.73.
17th " ..	7 "	....	34.85	36.20	
18th " ..	7 "	....	34.95	36.15	Value of zero = 0.00 P. W. D.
19th " ..	7 "	....	34.85	36.15	
20th " ..	7 "	....	34.80	36.15	

Highest water level on 7-8-1928 59.20
Lowest water level on 21-4-1928 36.15

S. M. HOSSAIN, for *Subdivisional Officer,*
I. D., Rajshahi.

RAMPUR BOALIA, the 20th April 1929.

**Statement of weekly gauge readings on the rivers Ganges and Brahmaputra at
Coalundo for the week ending the 20th April 1929.**

Month and date.	Hour.	Height of surface above zero.	Height of surface above mean sea level.	Height of surface above mean sea level on the same date of last year.	Remarks.
1929.					
14th April ..	7 A.M.	8.4	8.4	7.8	Zero is placed at mean sea- level.
15th " ..	7 "	8.2	8.2	7.6	
16th " ..	7 "	8.0	8.0	7.6	The bench mark for this gauge is marked on a pucca base between Passenger Ghat and Chandpur Ghat at Coalundo.
17th " ..	7 "	7.8	7.8	7.7	
18th " ..	7 "	7.7	7.7	7.9	The gauge reading commenced from 3rd October 1909.
19th " ..	7 "	8.1	8.1	8.3	
20th " ..	7 "	8.6	8.6	8.7	

Highest recorded flood during previous year .. 25.7 on 20th to 23rd and on 25th
August 1928.

Previous highest recorded flood .. 26.7 on 23rd and 24th August 1914,
25.55 on 15th September 1925,
25.75 on 28th August 1906, 25.66
on 11th to 17th and 31st August
1889 and 1st to 3rd September 1883.

Lowest recorded water level during previous
year .. 6.7 on 2nd and 3rd February 1928.

Previous recorded low water level .. 1.0 on 8th February 1914.

A. M. PAUL, for *Subdivisional Officer,*
P. W. D., Faridpur.

RAJBARI, the 20th April 1929.

**Statement showing the gauge readings at Dacca Water Works on the river Buriganga
for the week ending 13th April 1929.**

Date.	At highest water.		At lowest water.		Commencement of		Remarks.	
	Time.	Reading.	Time.	Reading.	Ebb tide.	Flow tide.	At 7 A.M.	At 5 P.M.
1929.								
7th April ..	9-45	5-55	15-40	4-0	10-0	15-50	4-8	4-3
8th „ ..	10-35	5-65	16-30	4-05	10-50	16-40	4-75	4-1
9th „ ..	11-25	5-7	17-20	4-1	11-37	17-30	4-7	4-2
10th „ ..	12-15	6-15	18-10	4-5	12-25	18-20	4-8	4-8
11th „ ..	13-5	6-4	7-0	4-8	13-15	7-10	5-1	5-4
12th „ ..	13-55	6-5	7-50	4-9	14-5	8-0	5-2	5-65
13th „ ..	14-45	6-8	8-40	5-15	14-55	8-50	5-5	6-25

B. M. on settling tank 39'49 O. M. S. L. Zero is at O. M. S. L.

Notable high and low water-levels of previous years.

			Taken at high tide.				Taken at low tide.
27th August	1906	..	70-5	23rd February	1907	..	51-06
5th September	1909	..	66-86	13th „	1908	..	51-06
10th August	1910	..	69-86	12th March	1912	..	51-06
1st „	1911	..	68-46	6th „	1914	..	50-60
13th „	1912	..	67-16	22nd February	1915	..	50-30
31st „	1915	..	69-7	15th „	1916	..	50-60
8th „	1916	..	68-1	3rd March	1917	..	51-0
12th „	1917	..	67-1	21st February	1918	..	51-40
13th „	1918	..	69-12	26th „	1919	..	50-4
2nd August	1919	..	66-8	18th „	1920	..	50-9
8th September	1920	..	68-9	19th „	1921	..	50-9
28th July	1921	..	67-4	8th March	1922	..	51-05
10th August	1922	..	68-00	14th „	1923	..	50-8
31st July	1923	..	66-15	16th February	1924	..	50-50
29th August	1924	..	68-82	5th March	1925	..	50-9
8th September	1925	..	68-52	9th February	1926	..	2-2
15th August	1926	..	19-6	27th „	1927	..	2-10
17th September	1927	..	18-70	16th „	1928	..	2-2
22nd August	1928	..	20-0				

N. B.—Zero of the gauge at Dacca water-works prior to 11 A.M. on 8th January 1926—48-51 with reference to P. W. D. datum.

Zero of the gauge at Dacca water-works since 11 A.M. on 8th January 1926—0-00 with reference to P. W. D. datum.

P. C. ROY, *Executive Engineer,*
Khulna Division.

KHULNA, the 25th April 1929.

**Statement showing the gauge-readings at Dacca Water-works on the river Buriganga
for the week ending 20th April 1929.**

Date.	At highest water.		At lowest water.		Commencement of		Remarks.	
	Time.	Reading.	Time.	Reading.	Ebb tide.	Flow tide.		
1929.							At 7 A.M.	At 5 P.M.
14th April ..	15-35	6.6	9-25	4.95	15-45	9-37	5.6	6.2 ..
15th „ ..	16-20	5.95	10-10	4.35	16-30	10-20	5.2	5.8
16th „ ..	17-10	5.85	10-55	4.45	17-20	11-7	4.9	5.8
17th „ ..	18-0	5.5	11-45	3.9	18-8	11-55	5.0	4.25
18th „ ..	6-20	5.26	12-35	3.6	6-30	12-47	5.1	4.75
19th „ ..	7-10	5.0	13-20	3.45	7-22	13-30	4.95	4.35
20th „ ..	8-0	5.1	14-10	3.55	8-15	14-20	4.8	4.3

B. M. on settling tank 39.49 O.M.S.L. Zero is at O.M.S.L.

Notable high and low water-levels of previous years.

			Taken at high tide.			Taken at low tide.
27th August	1906	..	70.5	23rd February	1907	.. 51.06
5th September	1909	..	66.86	13th „	1908	.. 51.06
10th August	1910	..	69.86	12th March	1912	.. 51.06
1st „	1911	..	68.46	6th „	1914	.. 50.60
13th „	1912	..	67.16	22nd February	1915	.. 50.30
31st „	1915	..	69.7	15th „	1916	.. 50.60
8th „	1916	..	68.1	3rd March	1917	.. 51.0
12th „	1917	..	67.1	21st February	1918	.. 51.40
13th „	1918	..	69.12	26th „	1919	.. 50.4
2nd „	1919	..	66.8	18th „	1920	.. 50.9
8th September	1920	..	66.9	19th „	1921	.. 50.9
28th July	1921	..	68.4	8th March	1922	.. 51.05
10th August	1922	..	68.00	14th „	1923	.. 50.8
31st July	1923	..	66.15	16th February	1924	.. 50.50
29th August	1924	..	68.82	5th March	1925	.. 50.9
8th September	1925	..	68.52	9th February	1926	.. 2.2
15th August	1926	..	19.6	27th „	1927	.. 2.10
17th September	1927	..	18.70	16th „	1928	.. 2.2
22nd August	1928	..	20.0			

N.B.—Zero of the gauge at Dacca Water-works prior to 11 A.M. on 8th January 1926— —48.51 with reference to P. W. D. datum.

Zero of the gauge at Dacca Water-works since 11 A.M. on 8th January 1926—0.00 with reference to P. W. D. datum.

P. C. ROY, *Executive Engineer,*
Khulna Division.

KHULNA, the 27th April 1929.

Vital statistics of towns with a population of 50,000 and over of the Bengal Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 20th April 1929.

District.	No.	Towns.	Population under registration according to Census of 1921.			Births registered.		Deaths registered.																							
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Number recorded (excluding still-births).	Still-born number registered.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Malaria.	Enteric fever.	Measles.	Relapsing fever.	Kala-azar.	(Other fevers.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Influenza.	Pneumonia.	Phthisis.	Other respiratory diseases.	Injuries including suicide.	Deaths from child-birth.	Other causes.	Total of all causes.		Total of corresponding week of the previous year.			
																										Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Calcutta	1	Calcutta	724,248	353,016	1,077,264	385	22	97	16	..	8	13	3	..	..	33	23	19	8	35	58	79	12	..	214	383	265	628	414	323	737
Burdwan	2	Asansol Mining Settlement.	176,814	152,539	329,353	115	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	13	2	..	..	13	2	3	2	..	45	42	47	89	41	43	84
Howrah	3	Howrah	128,472	66,829	195,301	85	3	33	5	..	8	8	..	..	..	18	10	2	..	16	7	15	..	2	28	79	73	152	80	57	137
Dacca	4	Dacca	67,333	52,117	119,450	69	1	4	6	..	..	3	..	..	1	6	3	2	..	12	1	7	..	1	9	25	30	55	54	42	96
24 Parganas	5	Bhatpara	45,723	19,886	65,609	16	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	9	5	14	9	9	18
	6	Tilagarh	36,533	15,918	52,451	21	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	22	12	34	9	9	18

CHAS. A. BENTLEY, M.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H., Director of Public Health, Bengal.

CALCUTTA the 27th April 1929.

FORM C—BENGAL.

Statement of cotton pressed in the Bengal Presidency for the week ending
19th April 1929.

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1 Name of Division or Block.	2 Number of bales pressed.		4 Number of bales pressed.		5 District included in the block.
	3 During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since 1st September 1928 (the date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season).	During the corresponding period last year.	
The Bengal Presidency ..	2,017 or 1997·6278 bales of 400 lbs. each.	1,841	13,165	23,921	All districts in the Presidency.

R. P. ADAMS,

Chief Inspector of Factories, Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1929.

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Supplement.

Official Papers.

LIBERALITY OF BABU KUMAR KRISHNA NANDI CHAUDHURY OF BAIDYAPUR IN THE DISTRICT OF BURDWAN.

No. 1456L.S.-G., dated Calcutta, the 27th April 1929.

From—A. Z. KHAN, Esq., B.Sc., Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Local Self-Government Department,
To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

With reference to your letter No. 163J.G., dated the 28th March 1929, I am directed to request that you will be so good as to convey the thanks of Government to Babu Kumar Krishna Nandi Chaudhury of Baidyapur, district Burdwan, for his liberality and public spirit in paying Rs. 25,000 during the years 1927 and 1928 to the district board of Burdwan for metalling the Kalna Baidyapur road.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 2437.Edn.—The 25th April 1929.—The Report of the Bruce Institution for the year 1928 is published for general information.

A. J. DASH,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Report of the Bruce Institution for the year 1928.

I. **Control.**—(1) During the year under review the following were appointed to be Governors :—

- (a) The Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. C. Jack, *vice* the Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. E. Cammiade, resigned.
- (b) Mrs. H. Barton (whose term of office as Governor had expired) was re-appointed.
- (c) Mr. H. A. Stark, officiating Inspector of European Schools, Bengal, who was appointed in place of Mr. W. F. Papworth when the latter went on leave.
- (d) The *ex-officio* Governor and Honorary Secretary, Mr. E. F. Oaten, having gone on leave to Europe from the 8th March 1928, Mr. H. E. Stapleton, who succeeded him as officiating Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, on April 2nd, was appointed by Government *ex-officio* Governor and Honorary Secretary of the Bruce Institution and remained as such up to the end of the year. Mr. A. Macdonald acted in the same capacity for the period March 8th to April 2nd, 1928.

(2) The following were the Governors at the end of the year :—

- (1) The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of Bengal (*ex-officio*).
- (2) The Most Revd. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta (*ex-officio*).
- (3) The Surgeon-General with the Government of Bengal (*ex-officio*).
- (4) The Mayor of Calcutta (*ex-officio*).
- (5) The Director of Public Instruction, Bengal (Honorary Secretary) (*ex-officio*).
- (6) The Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. C. Jack, J.C.S.
- (7) The Ven'ble John Grimes, Archdeacon of Calcutta.
- (8) The Revd. Father F. Keyeux, S.J.
- (9) The Revd. E. S. Johnson.
- (10) Maurice Remfry, Esq.
- (11) W. F. Papworth, Esq. (Inspector of European Schools, Bengal).
- (12) Mrs. H. Barton.

II. **Capital and income.**—The Capital of the Institution is Rs. 10,46,200 in 3½ per cent. Stock Certificates of the year 1865, which are held by the Controller of Indian Treasuries. In addition there are temporary investments from savings which stood at the end of the year at Rs. 32,600 (as compared with Rs. 28,200 at the end of 1927). The difference is due to Rs. 10,000 5½ per cent. War Bonds of 1928 which had matured being converted into Rs. 11,400 4½ per cent. loan of 1955—60, and Rs. 3,000 being placed on fixed deposit in December 1928 in the Mercantile Bank of India for three months. The total interest obtained in 1928 was Rs. 37,828-13-10 as compared with Rs. 37,929 in 1927. The total income in 1928 was however Rs. 37,957-13-10, including a sum of Rs. 59 refunded by the Imperial Bank of India, being the surplus available after the conversion of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds to the 4½ per cent. loan referred to above, and a sum of Rs. 70 refunded by the Bishop Westcott School. The amounts received were kept with the Imperial Bank of India. During the year, in addition to the Rs. 3,000 already mentioned, the following amounts were transferred to fixed deposit for short periods in order to earn some extra interest :—Rs. 1,500 for six months in January 1928 at 4 per cent. per annum in the Imperial Bank of India, and Rs. 9,500 for three months in May 1928 at 4 per cent. per annum in the Mercantile Bank of India.

The year opened with a balance of Rs. 14,472-6-2 and closed with a gross balance of Rs. 13,583-3-10 of which Rs. 3,000 is in fixed deposit in the Mercantile Bank of India, the nett closing balance therefore being Rs. 10,583-3-10. Thus it will be seen

that the expenditure in 1928 which was Rs. 38,847-0-2 exceeded the income of the year, i.e., Rs. 37,957-13-10, by Rs. 889-2-4. The excess is principally due to the gratuity of Rs. 250 given to Mr. D'Silva on his retirement, to the greater number of both joining and leaving outfit allowances granted, and to the holiday charges paid during the year under review.

It may be noted that there has been a steady increase in the number of Bruce Wards on December 31st during the last four or five years, as shown below:—

1924	94	1927	107
1925	89	1928	109
1926	107		

The following table indicates the progress of expenditure during the last five years, as compared with the income:—

	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
	Rs. AS. P.	Rs. AS. P.	Rs. AS. P.	Rs. AS. P.	Rs. AS. P.
Opening balance ..	18,961 12 9	18,927 15 1	14,643 15 3	14,640 15 10	14,472 6 2
Income ..	37,629 0 0	37,929 0 0	37,929 0 0	37,931 5 0	37,957 13 10
Total ..	56,590 12 9	56,856 15 1	52,572 15 3	52,572 4 10	52,430 4 0
Expenditure ..	37,662 13 8	36,966 1 2	37,931 15 5	38,099 14 8	38,847 0 2
Closing balance ..	18,927 15 1	14,643 15 3 (Purchase of War bonds Rs. 5,247-14-8).	14,640 15 10	14,472 6 2	13,683 3 10
Total ..	56,590 12 9	56,856 15 1	52,572 15 3	52,572 4 10	52,430 4 0

At the time of writing (12th March 1928) there are actually 116 wards on the rolls, so that it is evident that the Governors will be unable to meet, out of interest income, the expenditure involved in the near future unless economies are effected, e.g., by some variation, from 1930, in the scheme referred to in the next paragraph. It appears essential that no decision should henceforward be taken as to the number of new elections until a draft Budget for the following year has been approved: it is only in this way that equilibrium between income and expenditure may be again re-established, and that necessity for drawing on the additional investments made since 1900 may not arise.

III. Election to vacancies, etc.—(1) The annual election of wards took place at a meeting held on Wednesday, the 2nd January 1929, i.e., just after the close of the year under review. Thirteen children had actually left the Foundation during 1928, but in accordance with a scheme drawn up by the Revd. Father Vander Schueren and approved by the Governors in 1925, 12 vacancies were advertised, and 57 applications were received. These were considered by a Sub-Committee consisting of (1) the Ven'ble Archdeacon John Grimes, (2) the Revd. Father F. Keyeux, S.J., (3) the Revd. E. S. Johnson, (4) Mr. Maurice Remfry and (5) Mrs. H. Barton, and on their recommendation 12 girls were elected, and 2 kept as reserves pending further vacancies. Of the 12 girls elected, 2 were placed in the Loreto Convent, Entally, 5 in the Calcutta Girls' School, 2 in St. Thomas' School, Kidderpore, and 3 in the Loreto Convent, Asansol.

(2) Of the 13 wards withdrawn during the year 3 had attained the age of 17, one left for Rangoon with her mother in January 1928, one was withdrawn on account of misconduct and insubordination, 5 were removed from school on account of unsatisfactory progress, and 3 on the expiry of the extension granted to them.

(3) Of the 6 girls who had been withdrawn during the previous year, and in respect of whom reports were received during the year under review, one is engaged in teaching at the Loreto School, Bowbazar, one is under training as a nurse in the Medical College and undergoing the full 4 years' course, one ward after leaving school took up a course in Shorthand and typing, Book-keeping and accounts, and got a temporary post in the office of the Port Commissioners as a Steno-typist. One ward was without employment, but the Honorary Secretary has had her name registered in the Telegraph Office for an appointment. One ward who was unemployed has been sent to the "Fendal Home" by Miss Arbuthnot. The address of one ward could not be traced.

(4) At the close of the year there were 109 wards on the rolls against 107 in the previous year. They were distributed as follows:—

Loreto Convent, Entally	{ 1st Boarding ..		35
	{ 2nd Boarding ..		15
	Total ..		50
Calcutta Girls' School ..	..	..	13
Pratt Memorial School ..	..	..	2
St. Thomas' School, Khidderpore ..	..	..	15
St. Paul's Mission Home ..	..	..	9
Old Church Parochial Home ..	..	..	4
Loreto House ..	..	..	1
Loreto Convent, Asansol ..	..	..	9
St. Mary's Convent, Naini Tal ..	..	..	1
Dow Hill Girls' School, Kurseong ..	..	..	1
Queen's Hill Girls' School, Darjeeling ..	..	..	3
Bishop Westcott's Girls' School, Ranchi ..	..	..	1
	Total ..		109

(5) The following table affords particulars as to the class and religion of the wards at the close of the year:—

Class.	Roman Catholic.	Church of England	Non-conformist	Total.
1. Orphans, or deserted by their parents ..	20	7	1	28
2. Fatherless or motherless or deserted by their fathers or mothers ..	36	26	7	69
3. Those who have both parents alive ..	5	5	2	12
Total ..	61	38	10	109

(6) With the exception of two wards in St. Paul's Mission School, the health of the wards was on the whole satisfactory. Two wards were transferred to Hill Schools on account of ill health, of whom one has returned much benefitted by the change. Of the two wards in St. Paul's School, who were in poor health, one went to Gopalpur during the Pujah holidays for a change and the other was taken home; one ward suffering from defective sight was supplied with spectacles; and one ward of the Entally Convent, who was in poor health, was sent for change to Vizagapatam for a month at the expense of the Bruce Fund. Those wards whose teeth required attention duly received it.

IV. Education and maintenance.—(1) The nature of the education given to the wards was that prescribed for higher grade schools under the Code of Regulations for European Schools in Bengal and in a few cases that for secondary schools.

(2) The Governors are anxious that their wards should not be allowed to drift when they leave school and have accordingly asked the Visiting Governors to make, in consultation with the school authorities, definite proposals, where this seemed desirable, in regard to the wards who have attained or are about to attain the age of 14, so that the last three years of their school life may be spent to the best advantage, and be a preparation for earning a living. The Visiting Governor (the Ven'ble Archdeacon John Grimes) at whose instance the question was considered had made

enquiries of the heads of one or two schools regarding the transfer of wards to secondary schools. In certain cases he found definite vocations, but for the most part the matter had not been given much thought. Since the close of the year a circular on this point has been issued to the heads of schools where Bruce wards are educated.

(3) During the year under review only one ward passed the Higher Grade School Final Examination and one the Junior Cambridge Examination. Some wards obtained Music, Needle-work, and Drawing Certificates. Better results are expected henceforward, in response to a circular to schools on the subject of the comparatively poor results in the past.

(4) Under the rules a ward is not ordinarily allowed to remain on the Bruce Fund after the age of 17, when an outfit grant of Rs. 100 is generally given to enable her to make a start in life. In cases where wards wish to be trained as teachers and have the support of the school authorities, or where some special training is recommended or when a ward is preparing for a higher examination such as Intermediate Arts, and in the event of the ward being reported on well, some extension of the period of benefit is often allowed. Seven wards were granted extensions during the year under report.

(5) The monthly average cost for the education and maintenance of each ward remained practically unchanged at Rs. 26-11.

(6) The amounts paid under the different heads of expenditure were as noted below:—

1928.	Rs.	A.	P.	1927.	Rs.	A.	P.
Education and maintenance	24,885	0	0	Education and maintenance	35,140	0	8
Office establishment ..	1,020	13	6	Office establishment ..	912	0	0
Contingencies ..	124	2	0	Contingencies ..	69	14	0
Advertisement and printing	152	8	0	Advertisement and printing	275	14	0
Cost of outfits ..	1,970	0	0	Cost of outfits ..	1,175	0	0
Holiday fees ..	395	0	0	Holiday fees ..	353	0	0
Other charges ..	299	8	8	Other charges ..	174	2	0
Total ..	38,847	0	2	Total ..	38,099	14	8

V. **Inspection.**—The Revd. Father F. Keyeux, S.J., was appointed Visiting Governor for the first half, and the Ven'ble Archdeacon John Grimes for the second half of the year, to visit the schools in Calcutta having Bruce wards. Father Keyeux reported that apart from a few cases of children who had not returned to schools owing to illness (mostly fever, contracted during the holidays) and a certain number of cases of measles and mumps in the early part of the year, our wards were in the enjoyment of good health, and appeared to be quite happy. Generally speaking, they work well and their progress is satisfactory. The Ven'ble Archdeacon John Grimes reported that he saw all the wards with the exemption of those in the Entally Convent, many of whom he found had left for the holidays before December 11th, the date of his visit. He suggested that in future the Visiting Governor should arrange to visit the Loreto Convent, Entally, not later than the last week in November. He found the wards looking fit, and reported that they seemed happy in their respective schools.

VI. **Meeting.**—In addition to the deferred meeting mentioned in paragraph III, three meetings were held during the year. Among the resolutions passed the following may be noted:—

- (a) that the Bishop Westcott School, at Ranchi, be added to the list of schools recognised by the Bruce Institution to which Bruce wards may be sent in cases of difficulty when all other schools are full; and
- (b) that the rule regarding holiday fee of Re. 1 per day be abolished.

H. E. STAPLETON,

Honorary Secretary to the Governors of the Bruce Institution.

CALCUTTA, the 12th March 1929.

Vital statistics of Town with a population of 50,000 and over of the Bengal Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 27th April 1929.]

District.	No.	Town.	Population under registration according to census of 1921.			Births registered.		Deaths registered.																	Total of all causes.			Total of corresponding week of the previous year.			
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Number registered (excluding still-births).	Still-born number registered.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Malaria.	Enteric fever.	Measles.	Relapsing fever.	Kala-Azar.	Other fevers.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Influenza.	Pneumonia.	Phthisis.	Other respiratory diseases.	Injuries including suicide.	Deaths from child-birth.	Other causes.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Calcutta ..	1	Calcutta ..	724,248	353,016	1,077,264	397	13	103	16	..	7	10	4	..	1	44	31	19	5	40	55	83	24	..	186	359	280	639	416	340	756
Burdwan ..	2	Assessed Mining Settlement.	176,814	152,539	329,353	259	2	3	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	46	4	..	..	26	..	9	6	1	114	120	93	213	98	85	183
Howrah ..	3	Howrah ..	128,472	64,929	193,401	78	6	20	1	..	6	3	..	..	..	24	8	3	..	15	6	17	5	2	37	83	64	147	85	76	161
Dacca ..	4	Dacca ..	67,333	52,117	119,450	70	1	8	7	..	1	1	1	..	2	8	5	3	..	13	3	6	1	..	24	53	29	82	47	43	90
24 Parganas	5	Bhatpara ..	45,723	19,896	65,609	16	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	2	3	..	4	..	1	..	..	5	15	16	31	17	14	31
	6	Tilagarh ..	86,533	15,918	102,451	11	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	33	14	47	4	6	10

CHAS. A. BENTLEY, M.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H., Director of Public Health, Bengal.

CALCUTTA, the 4th May 1929.

**Statement of weekly gauge readings on the rivers Ganges and Brahmaputra at
Goalundo for the week ending the 27th April 1929.**

Month and date.	Hour.	Height of surface above zero.	Height of surface above mean sea level.	Height of surface above mean sea level on the same date of last year.	Remarks.
1929.					
21st April ..	7 A.M.	9.0	9.0	8.9	Zero is placed at mean sea-level.
22nd	7 ..	9.2	9.2	8.9	The bench mark for this gauge is marked on a pucca base between passenger ghat and Chandpur ghat at Goalundo.
23rd	7 ..	9.2	9.2	8.9	
24th	7 ..	9.1	9.1	8.8	
25th	7 ..	9.1	9.1	8.7	
26th	7 ..	9.1	9.1	8.5	
27th	7 ..	9.4	9.4	8.3	

Highest recorded flood during previous year .. 25.7 on 20th to 23rd and on 25th August 1928.

Previous highest recorded flood .. 26.7 on 23rd and 24th August 1914
25.55 on 15th September 1925,
25.75 on 28th August 1906, 25.66
on 11th to 17th and 31st August
1889 and 1st to 3rd September
1883.

Lowest recorded water level during previous
year 6.7 on 2nd and 3rd February 1928.

Previous recorded low water level 1.0 on 8th February 1914.

N.B.—The gauge readings commenced from the 3rd October 1909.

A. M. PAUL, for *Subdivisional Officer,*
P. W. D., *Faridpur.*

RAJBARI, the 29th April 1929.

**Statement of weekly gauge readings on the river Ganges at Rampur Boalia
for the week ending the 27th April 1929.**

Date.	Hour.	Height of surface above zero of gauge.	Height of surface above P. W. D. datum.	Height of surface above P. W. D. datum on the same date last year.	Remarks.
1929.					
21st April ..	7 A.M.	....	34·80	36·15	P. W. D. datum 6·25 feet above Kiddorpore Old Dock sill.
22nd " ..	7 "	....	34·80	36·20	
23rd " ..	7 "	....	34·75	36·25	B. M. on Rajshahi College step 64·73.
24th " ..	7 "	....	34·70	36·30	
25th " ..	7 "	....	34·65	36·30	Value of zero = 0·00 P. W. D.
26th " ..	7 "	....	34·65	36·30	
27th " ..	7 "	....	34·65	36·30	

Highest water level on 7-8-1928=59·20

Lowest water level on 21-4-1928=36·15

RAMPUR BOALIA, the 27th April 1929.

P. C. BOSE, Subdivisional Officer,
I. D., Rajshahi.

DISTRICT REPORTS ON WEATHER AND CROPS.

For the week ending on the 1st May 1929.

Summary.—During the week light and scattered showers fell over the greater part of the Presidency. The dry weather has been helpful to the field operations for autumn crops generally. The outlook of standing crops is reported to be promising, on the whole. The average price of common rice for the province has fallen by about 0·13 per cent. as compared with that of the previous week.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
1	24-PARGANAS	Nil	6 $\frac{7}{16}$	6 $\frac{7}{16}$	Weather seasonable. Sowing of jute continues in Barrackpore and that of <i>aus</i> paddy has commenced in Baraset. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Diamond Harbour.	Nil	8	8	
	Barrackpore ..	0·59	5	5	
	Baraset ..	0·30	6	6	
	Basirhat ..	0·34	7	7	
2	NADIA ..	0·71	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Weather seasonable. Sowing of jute and <i>aus</i> paddy is going on. Cattle-disease is reported from village Bhomardah in Gangni.
	Kushtia ..	0·08	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Meherpur ..	0·50	6	6	
	Chuadanga ..	0·14	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	
	Ranaghat ..	Nil	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
3	MURSHIDABAD	0·46	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Weather very hot. Prospects of standing crops are good. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Lalbagh ..	Nil	7	7	
	Jangipur ..	0·12	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Kandi ..	Nil	8	8	
4	JESSORE ..	Nil	7	7	Weather seasonable. Sowings of jute and <i>aus</i> paddy continue. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Jhenidah ..	Nil	6	6	
	Magura ..	0·58	7	7	
	Narail ..	0·90	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Bongaon ..	Nil	7	7	
5	KHULNA ..	1·56	9	9	Weather seasonable. Sowing of jute and <i>aus</i> paddy continues. Harvesting of <i>boro</i> paddy is finished. Fodder and water are sufficient. Export is going on.
	Satkhira ..	0·05	8	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	
	Bagerhat ..	0·75	8	8	

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
6	BURDWAN ..	Nil	6½	6½	Weather seasonable. Ploughing of fields for jute cultivation is going on. Stock of rice and fodder and water are sufficient.
	Asansol ..	Nil	7	7	
	Katwa ..	Nil	8	8	
	Kalna ..	0·08	7½	7½	
7	BIRBHUM ..	0·48	7½	7½	Weather seasonable. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease exists in the Mallarpur circle.
	Rampurhat ..	Nil	7	7	
8	BANKURA ..	Nil	6½	6½	Weather hot. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Vishnupur ..	0·24	6½	6½	
9	MIDNAPORE ..	0·46	8½	8	Weather seasonable. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Contai ..	0·37	7½	7½	
	Tamluk ..	(n)	(n)	7	
	Ghatal ..	0·62	7½	7½	
	Jhargram ..	Nil	6½	6½	
10	HOOGLY ..	0·18	6½	6½	Weather seasonable. Sowing of jute continues. Fodder is sufficient.
	Serampore ..	0·91	6½	6½	
	Arambagh ..	(n)	(n)	7	
11	HOWRAH ..	Nil	6½	6½	Weather very hot. Rain is wanted. Sowing of jute continues.
	Uluberia ..	Nil	6	6	
12	RAJSHAHI ..	0·83	6½	6½	Weather seasonable. More rain is wanted. Sowing of jute has begun. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	(RAMPUR-BOALIA).				
	Naogaon ..	0·27	7½	7½	
	Nator ..	Nil	6½	6½	
13	DINAJPUR ..	Nil	7	7½	Weather seasonable and its effects on agricultural operation is favourable. Lands are being prepared for jute and <i>bhadoi</i> paddy. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from Pirganj, Birganj and Khansama police-stations.
	Thakurgaon ..	0·21	7	7½	
	Balurghat ..	0·37	8	8½	
14	JALPAIGURI ..	0·65	6	5½	Weather favourable to crops. Condition and prospects of crops are fair. No damage is reported.
	Alipur ..	2·16	5½	5	
15	DARJEELING ..	0·72	4	4	Potatoes and maize are progressing well. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Kurseong ..	0·74	5	5	
	Siliguri ..	(n)	(n)	5½	
	Kalimpong ..	0·33	5	5	

(n) Not reported.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
16	RANGPUR ..	0.65	6½	6½	Weather cloudy. Weeding of jute and <i>aus</i> paddy continues. Cattle-disease is reported from thana Sadullapur. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Nilphamari ..	0.64	6	6	
	Kurigram ..	4.03	6	6	
	Gaibandha ..	Nil	6	6	
17	BOGRA ..	0.09	7½	7½	Weeding of jute and <i>aus</i> paddy and cultivation of lands for winter paddy begun.
18	PABNA ..	0.06	6½	6½	Weather hot and partially cloudy. Prospects of crops are good. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Sirajganj ..	0.41	6½	6½	
19	MALDA ..	0.03	8½	7½	Weather hot and dry. Sowings of jute and <i>bhadoi</i> paddy continue. Fodder and water are sufficient.
20	COOCH BEHAR	1.26	6½	6½	Weather seasonable. Sowings of autumn paddy and jute continue. Prospects of standing crops are favourable. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from Makliganj subdivision.
21	DACCA ..	1.97	6½	6½	Weather normal. Rainfall at North Sadar (Kapsia) (n). Weeding of jute is going on. Condition of standing crops appears to be good. Rice market is almost steady. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Manikganj ..	1.42	6½	6½	
	Narayanganj ..	1.24	7	7	
	Munshiganj ..	2.24	6½	6½	
22	MYMENSINGH	3.14	5½	5½	Weather seasonable. Rice market is almost steady. Fodder and water are available.
	Jamalpur ..	(n)	(n)	6½	
	Tangail ..	0.30	5½	5½	
	Netrokona ..	1.88	6½	6½	
	Kishorganj ..	3.85	6½	6½	

(n) Not reported.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
23	FARIDPUR ..	2.09	6	6	Weather occasionally rainy and stormy. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Sowings of jute and <i>aus</i> paddy are proceeding. Fodder and water are sufficient. No large import and export are reported.
	Goalundo (Rajbari).	1.04	6	6	
	Madaripur ..	2.20	7½	7½	
	Gopalganj (a)	1.31	7½	7½	
24	BAKARGANJ (BARISAL).	0.76	6½	6½	Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops are good. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease (rinderpest) is reported from Matbaria thana.
	Pirojpur ..	0.37	7½	6½	
	Patuakhali ..	0.13	7½	7½	
	Dakshin Shabazpur (Bhola).	0.21	7	6½	
25	CHITTAGONG ..	3.00	{ 7½ 7½ }	{ 7½ 7½ }	Weather hot. Ploughing for autumn crops commenced. Fodder and water are sufficient. <i>Panga</i> salt sells at 16 seers per rupee at Sadar.
	Cox's Bazar ..	(n)	(n)	7	
26	TIPPERA (COMILLA).	3.49	6½	6½	Prospects of crops are fair.
	Brahmanbaria	6.98	6½	6½	
	Chandpur ..	2.64	6	7	
27	NOAKHALI ..	2.66	7½	7½	Weather seasonable. Prospects of <i>aus</i> paddy are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Feni ..	2.99	8	8	
28	CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.	1.82	9	9	Weather seasonable. Sowing of <i>jhum</i> crops begins.
29	TRIPURA STATE	6.00	6½	6½	Weather seasonable and cyclonic. Ploughing and sowing of <i>aus</i> paddy and jute are going on. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease exists in Udaipur division. Cleansed cotton sells at Rs. 20 to Rs. 40 per maund and jute at Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 per maund.

* Burma rice.

(n) Not reported.

(a) The rainfall at Haridaspur, which is very near to Gopalganj, is not shown here.

Dacca, the 4th May 1929.

J. C. ROY, for Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

FORM C—BENGAL.

Statement of cotton pressed in the Bengal Presidency for the week ending
26th April 1929.

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1 Name of Division or Block.	2 3 Number of bales pressed.		4 5 Number of bales pressed.		6 District included in the block.
	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since 1st September 1928 (the date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season).	During the corresponding period last year.	
The Bengal Presidency ..	1,394 or 1,378·0475 bales of 400 lbs. each.	1,826	14,559	25,747	All districts in the Presidency.

R. P. ADAMS,

Chief Inspector of Factories, Bengal.

Statement showing gifts over Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 5,000 in value made by private individuals for the construction of works of public utility in the districts of Chittagong Division during the year 1928-29.

Division.	District.	Name of donor.	Purpose.	Amount.	Total of district.	Total of Division.	Remarks.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Chittagong ..	Chittagong	Haji Meah Khan Sadagar, President, Bakalla union board, police-station Panchalalsh.	Improvement of village roads in Panchalalsh police-station.	1,700	1,700	4,700	Verified by the Circle Officer, Sadar, Chittagong.
	Tippera ..	Mosammât Amlia Khatun Begum, wife of Dr. Jan Mahomed, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Railway Hospital, Paksey (Fabna), E. B. Ry.	Construction of an infectious ward to the new hospital at Comilla.	3,000	3,000		Verified by the District Magistrate.

Chittagong, the 30th April 1929.

M. A. MUMIN, Commissioner (offg.).

Wholesale prices-current of food-grains, salt, etc., in the undermentioned marts of Bengal for the second-half of April 1929.

Marts.	Paddy local (best quality).			Paddy, local (common quality).			Rice, local (best quality).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ..	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 4 0
Burdwan ..	3 8 0	3 3 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	3 1 0	4 2 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	10 8 0
Raniganj ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Midnapore ..	2 13 0	3 0 0	3 9 0	2 10 0	2 12 0	3 6 0	6 0 0	6 4 0	6 12 0
Chittagong ..	2 10 0	2 8 0	4 8 0	2 6 0	2 4 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	8 0 0
Dacca ..	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	6 8 0	7 0 0	8 0 0
Pabna ..	3 5 0	3 6 0	4 8 0	3 4 0	3 5 0	4 6 0	(a)	(a)	8 12 0
Rangpur ..	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	9 8 0
Serajganj (Pabna)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sarisabari (Mymensingh)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Narayanganj (Dacca)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Marts.	Rice, local (common quality).			Wheat.			Kalai Dal.		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ..	8 3 0	8 3 0	8 7 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	5 12 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 8 0
Burdwan ..	6 12 0	6 8 0	7 0 0	6 12 0	6 14 0	6 0 0	8 12 0	9 0 0	8 0 0
Raniganj ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Midnapore ..	5 4 0	5 6 0	6 4 0	6 8 0	7 8 0	6 8 0	8 8 0	8 4 0	8 8 0
Chittagong ..	{ 6 0 0 to 5 10 0 }	{ 6 0 0 to 5 8 0 }	7 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dacca ..	6 0 0	6 4 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 8 0
Pabna ..	5 10 0	5 12 0	7 8 0	(a)	(a)	6 0 0	9 8 0	9 8 0	7 0 0
Rangpur ..	6 4 0	6 4 0	8 8 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	8 12 0	8 12 0	6 0 0
Serajganj (Pabna)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sarisabari (Mymensingh)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Narayanganj (Dacca)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Burma rice.

(a) Not available.

Wholesale prices-current of food-grains, salt, etc., in the undermentioned marts of Bengal for the second-half of April 1929.

Marts.	Gram.			Arhar dal.			Linseed.		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ..	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 8 0	7 12 0	7 12 0	7 8 0
Burdwan ..	7 14 0	7 14 0	6 8 0	7 2 0	7 2 0	9 0 0	(b)	(b)	10 0 0
Raniganj ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Midnapore ..	6 0 0	6 8 0	5 12 0	8 8 0	9 8 0	9 8 0	6 4 0	6 8 0	6 0 0
Chittagong ..	6 0 0	6 8 0	5 4 0	8 12 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	8 10 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Dacca ..	7 0 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 8 0	8 0 0	8 8 0	9 0 0
Pabna ..	8 8 0	8 8 0	5 12 0	9 8 0	9 8 0	8 10 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 4 0
Rangpur ..	7 4 0	7 4 0							
	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	8 12 0	(a)	(a)	(a)
Seraiganj (Pabna) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sarisabari (Mymensingh) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Narayanganj (Dacca) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Marts.	Mustard.			Gur.			Cotton (unginned).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ..	10 0 0	10 8 0	8 10 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	8 8 0	29 12 0	31 12 0	34 8 0
Burdwan ..	7 14 0	8 0 0	8 4 0	8 4 0	8 4 0	6 12 0	..	..	..
Raniganj ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Midnapore ..	9 8 0	10 8 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	8 12 0	..	..	..
Chittagong ..	9 10 0	9 8 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	..	..	..
Dacca ..	11 4 0	11 0 0	11 8 0	12 0 0	11 0 0	9 0 0 to 12 0 0	..	..	..
Pabna ..	9 6 0	9 6 0	8 4 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 8 0			
Rangpur ..	13 0 0	13 0 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	12 8 0	..	..	..
Seraiganj (Pabna) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sarisabari (Mymensingh) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Narayanganj (Dacca) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Not available.

(b) Not in stock.

Wholesale prices-current of food-grains, salt, etc., in the undermentioned marts of Bengal for the second-half of April 1929.

Marts.	Jute.			Ghee.			Hide (Cow).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta	{ 11 12 0* 10 12 0† 9 12 0‡	{ 12 12 0 11 12 0 10 12 0	{ (u) {	{ 62 0 0 to 70 0 0	{ 65 0 0 to 72 0 0	{ 70 0 0 to 75 0 0	{ 13 0 0 to 18 0 0§	{ 16 0 0 to 19 0 0§	{ 21 0 0 to 25 0 0
Burdwan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raniganj	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Midnapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chittagong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dacca	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pabna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rangpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Serajganj (Pabna)..	10 0 0	10 8 0	8 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sarisabari (My- mensingh)	{ 9 0 0 to 11 0 0	{ 9 12 0 to 11 12 0	{ 7 8 0 to 10 8 0	{ ..	{ ..	{ ..	{ ..	{ ..	{ ..
Narayanganj (Dacca)	{ 9 8 0 to 10 4 0	{ 9 8 0 to 10 4 0	{ 9 12 0 to 11 0 0	{ ..	{ ..	{ ..	{ ..	{ ..	{ ..

*Price of lat fours.

†Price of district fours.

‡Weighted average price.

§Price per 20 lbs.

Marts.	Iron.			Salt.			Kerosine oil.*		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta	{ (a) 8 12 0 to 16 0 0	{ (a) 8 12 0 to 13 0 0	{ (a) 6 8 0 to 15 0 0	{ 2 3 0	{ 2 2 0	{ 2 6 6	{ Swan 4 13 6 Rising sun 6 3 6 Elephant 6 6 6	{ Swan 4 13 6 Rising sun 6 3 6 Elephant 6 6 6	{ Swan 4 13 6 Rising sun 6 3 6 Elephant 6 3 6
Burdwan
Raniganj
Midnapore
Chittagong
Dacca
Pabna
Rangpur
Serajganj (Pabna)
Sarisabari (Mymen- singh)
Narayanganj (Dacca)

(a) British mild steel per cwt.

*Per two tins.

Wholesale prices-current of food-grains, salt, etc., in the undermentioned marts of Bengal for the second-half of April 1929.

Marts.	Mustard oil.			Firewood.			Coal (Bengal).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta	21 0 0 to 22 0 0	20 8 0 to 22 0 0	22 0 0 to 23 0 0	(a)	(a)	{ 0 14 0 to 1 0 0 }	{ 0 8 6* to 0 8 6* }	{ 0 8 6* to 0 8 6* }	{ 0 7 6* to 0 7 6* }
Burdwan
Raniganj	0 2 6	0 1 9	0 3 0
Midnapore
Chittagong
Dacca
Pabna
Rangpur
Serajganj (Pabna)
Sariaabari (Mymensingh)
Narayanganj (Dacca)

(a) Not available.

* Soft coke.

Dacca, the 4th May 1929.

J. C. Roy, for Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

Prices-current (retail) of food-grains, salt, etc., in the

Division.	District.	Number and Marks.	Quantity per rupee					
			Common rice.					
			Average.			Cheapest.		
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
			S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
Presidency.	24-Parganas	1 Chotla Hat	6 7	6 7	5 4	6 13	6 13	6 4
		2 Magra Hat	7 10	8 0	6 2	8 6	8 6	6 10
		3 Calcutta-Boliaghata ..	4 9	4 9	4 8	5 4	5 4	5 4
	Nadia ..	4 Goari	6 10	6 10	5 0	7 4	7 4	5 4
		5 Ranaghat	5 8	5 8	5 0	6 0	6 0	5 8
	Murshidabad	6 Berhampore	7 4	7 8	5 8	7 12	7 12	5 12
		7 Kandi	8 0	8 0	5 8	8 4	8 4	5 10
		8 Jangipur	7 12	7 4	5 8	8 0	7 8	5 10
	Jessore ..	9 Sadar	7 8	7 8	5 12	8 0	8 0	6 0
		10 Bongaon	7 0	7 0	5 2	7 10	7 10	6 2
	Khulna ..	11 Sadar	8 4	8 0	5 8	8 12	8 8	6 8
		12 Bagorhat	8 0	8 0	6 0	8 4	8 4	6 4
Burdwan.	Burdwan ..	13 Sadar	6 14	7 4	5 8	7 8	7 8	7 0
		14 Kalna	6 8	6 12	4 13	7 4	7 0	5 7
	Birbhum ..	15 Suri	7 0	7 0	5 8	7 4	7 8	6 0
		16 Rampur Hat	7 0	7 0	5 8	7 8	7 8	5 12
	Bankura ..	17 Sadar	6 12	6 12	5 10	7 8	7 8	6 0
		18 Vishnupur	7 0	7 4	5 8	7 8	7 12	6 8
	Midnapore ..	19 Sadar	7 0	7 8	6 0	8 0	8 4	6 4
		20 Contai	7 8	7 8	8 4	8 8	8 8	8 8
	Hooghly ..	21 Sadar	6 12	6 12	5 4	7 0	7 0	5 8
		22 Arambagh	7 0	7 0	5 4	8 0	8 8	5 12
	Howrah ..	23 Sadar	6 0	6 4	5 0	7 0	7 0	6 0
		24 Ulubaria	6 8	6 8	5 12	7 0	7 0	6 8
Rajshahi.	Rajshahi ..	25 Rampur-Boalia ..	6 12	6 12	5 4	7 4	7 4	5 8
		26 Nator	6 6	6 6	5 4	6 12	6 12	6 0
	Dinajpur ..	27 Dinajpur—Railway Bazar Hat.	7 3	7 3	4 13	7 8	7 8	6 0
	Jalpaiguri ..	28 Jalpaiguri—Sadar ..	6 4	6 4	5 8	6 12	7 4	6 0

(a) Not available.

(b) New.

N.B.—The prices of Karkach and Liverpool

districts of Bengal for the second-half of April 1929.

in acres of eighty tolas.

Kajal dal (<i>Phaseolus radiatus</i>).			Arhar dal or Thur Cadjan Pea (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).			Sult.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
6 6	6 6	5 0	5 6	5 6	4 8	13 4	13 4	14 0
(a)	(a)	(a)	4 4	4 8	4 0	15 0	15 0	13 0*
4 11	4 11	5 0	4 11	4 11	5 0	10 8†	10 8†	14 0
4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	13 0	13 0	10 8†
5 0	5 0	5 4	5 0	5 0	5 4	11 6*	11 6*	12 12†
5 8	5 4	5 8	6 0	7 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
3 12	3 12	5 0	4 0	4 0	5 4	13 0*	13 0*	13 0*
4 4	4 4	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 12	14 0*	14 0*	14 0
4 0	4 8	4 0	4 0	5 0	4 0	14 8	14 8	14 0*
4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	14 8*	14 8*	13 8
5 8	5 8	4 8	5 4	5 0	4 4	13 8	13 8	12 0*
7 0	7 0	7 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	15 0	15 0	13 0†
4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	13 0†	12 0†	12 0†
5 0	4 0	5 0	4 8	5 0	4 6	13 0†	13 0†	12 8
5 4	5 8	5 8	5 0	5 0	5 4	12 8	12 8	14 0
5 4	5 4	5 8	5 0	5 0	5 4	16 0	16 0	16 4*
5 8	5 8	6 0	5 0	4 8	4 8	16 0*	16 0*	13 4
5 8	5 4	5 4	4 8	4 8	4 8	15 0	15 0	13 0*
4 8	4 8	4 0	4 0	4 0	3 12	13 0*	13 0*	13 0†
4 8	4 8	5 0	4 12	4 8	4 4	14 0†	14 0†	12 0
5 0	4 8	5 0	4 0	4 6	4 8	14 0†	13 0†	13 0*
3 10	3 8	3 12	3 8	3 8	4 0	13 8*	14 8†	12 4*
5 0	5 4	5 0	4 8	5 0	4 8	14 0	11 0	8 0*
5 0	5 0	5 4	4 12	4 12	4 8	11 0	8 0*	8 0*
6 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	8 0*	8 0*	8 0*
4 2	4 2	4 14	4 2	4 14	4 14	12 12	13 4	13 4
4 13	4 13	6 7	4 13	4 13	4 13	12 8*	12 8*	13 0†
4 4	4 4	5 0	4 4	4 4	4 8	12 0	13 0	12 12†
						10 0*	10 0*	14 8*
						13 4	12 4	12 0†
						15 0	13 0	9 12†
						17 8	18 0	11 0†
						12 0†	12 0†	11 8†
						12 0†	12 0†	
						13 0†	13 0†	
						11 0†	11 0†	

* Karkach.
not tally with each other in marks marked †.

Prices-current (retail) of food-grains, salt, etc., in the

Division.	District.	Number and Name	Quantity per rupee					
			Common rice.					
			Average.			Cheapest.		
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
			S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
Rajshahi.	Darjeeling ..	29 Sadar	5 0	5 0	4 8	5 8	5 8	5 8
		30 Siliguri	5 4	5 4	5 0	6 4	6 12	5 12
	Rangpur ..	31 Sadar	6 8	6 8	4 8	6 12	6 12	4 12
		32 Nilphamari	6 0	6 0	5 0	(a)	(a)	(a)
	Bogra ..	33 Sadar	7 8	7 8	5 10	7 14	7 14	6 0
	Pabna ..	34 Sadar	6 4	6 4	4 4	6 15	6 15	5 0
		35 Sirajganj	6 12	6 7	4 14	8 0	7 11	6 0
	Malda ..	36 Sadar	7 8	8 0	5 4	8 8	8 8	5 8
		37 Balia-Nawabganj	8 0	7 12	5 4	(a)	8 0	5 8
	Dacca ..	38 Sadar	6 6	6 6	5 4	6 10	6 10	5 8
Dacca.		39 Mirkadim	6 10	6 10	5 4	7 8	7 8	6 0
	Mymensingh	40 Nasirabad	6 8	6 4	5 0	7 8	7 4	5 4
		41 Netrakona	6 0	6 0	5 0	6 6	6 12	5 6
	Fariapur ..	42 Sadar	6 0	6 0	4 12	6 8	6 8	5 0
		43 Rajbari	6 0	6 0	5 0	6 8	6 8	5 8
	Bakarganj ..	44 Barisal	6 4	6 12	5 12	7 8	8 6	6 0
		45 Pirojpur	7 8	7 12	5 14	8 0	8 0	6 0
	Tippera ..	46 Comilla	7 4	6 14	5 8	8 0	7 8	5 11
		47 Chandpur	7 8	7 4	5 4	8 0	8 0	5 12
	Noakhali ..	48 Kalitara Hat	7 0	6 15	5 4	8 0	8 0	5 12
Chittagong.		49 Feni Hat	7 0	7 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	6 2
	Chittagong	50 Sadar	7 8	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	7 8
		51 Cox's Bazar	7 8	7 8	5 0	(a)	(a)	3 4
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	52 Rangamati	8 0	0 0	5 8	9 0	9 0	6 8

*Karkach. (a) Not available.
N.B.—The prices of Karkach and Liverpool

DACCA, the 4th May 1929.

Districts of Bengal for the second-half of April 1929.

In coars of eighty tolas.

Kalai dal (<i>Phaseolus radiatus</i>).			Arhar dal or Thur Cadjan Pea (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).			Salt.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
4 0	4 0	4 0	3 8	3 8	4 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	6 0*	6 0*	4 0*
4 4	4 4	6 6	4 0	4 0	4 8	10 0	10 0	10 0
4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0†	8 0†	8 0†
4 8	4 8	4 14	4 14	4 14	3 0	10 0†	10 0†	10 0†
4 0	4 0	5 0	4 0	4 0	4 6	12 0†	12 0†	12 0
4 10	4 8	6 0	4 4	4 4	4 0	12 8†	12 8†	9 12
6 8	6 8	6 0	6 0	6 4	5 8	12 0*	12 0*	12 8†
7 0	7 0	7 0	5 8	6 4	5 8	13 4	13 4	12 0*
5 12	5 12	5 4	4 6	4 6	4 2	13 0*	13 0*	13 4*
(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	14 0	14 0	12 0
4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	14 0†	13 8*	13 0*
4 0	5 10	6 10	4 7	4 6	3 8	13 0†	13 0†	13 0†
4 8	4 8	5 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	13 4†	13 4†	12 0*
4 0	4 0	4 8	4 0	4 0	4 0	12 0*	12 0*	11 8*
5 4	7 14	6 0	4 0	4 14	4 8	13 5	13 8	12 8
5 14	5 14	6 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	10 0*	11 8*	11 4*
3 4	3 3	3 3	4 0	4 0	4 0	10 8†	10 8†	10 0†
(a)	(n)	(n)	4 0	4 0	4 0	12 0†	12 0†	11 8
5 11	5 11	6 4	4 0	4 0	4 0	13 4†	13 4	10 8*
7 0	7 0	7 0	(a)	(a)	(a)	12 8†	12 8†	11 8†
4 8	4 12	5 4	4 10	4 8	4 8	12 13	12 13	12 0†
3 8	3 8	(a)	3 8	3 8	3 8	10 12*	10 10*	9 2*
3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	8 0	13 0*	12 12
						10 8*	10 0	12 4
						14 8	14 8	8 0*
						13 0	13 0	10 8
						7 0*	7 0*	13 0
						12 0*	13 0*	7 0*
						16 0	16 0	15 0
						12 0	12 0	11 0*
						8 0*	8 0*	12 0
						12 0	12 0	8 0*
						5 8*	5 8*	12 0

(n) Not reported.

salt tally with each other in marks marked †.

J. C. Roy, for Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

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The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1929.

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CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICES.

The 10th May 1929.

It is notified for general information that the Corporation of Calcutta under powers vested in them in this behalf by Act III (B.C.) of 1923 have by a resolution dated the 24th April 1929, prescribed the alignment of the portion of Chandra Mondol Lane in Ward No. 27 between the 40 ft. arm of a Calcutta Improvement Trust road in Scheme IV-A and Tollygunge Road to a width of 40 ft.

A copy of the plan prepared in this behalf may be seen in the office of the Surveyor and Valuer of the Corporation any day during office hours on payment of usual fees.

It is notified for general information that the Corporation of Calcutta under powers vested in them in this behalf by Act III (B.C.) of 1923 have by a resolution dated the 24th April 1929, prescribed the alignment of the portion of Gobinda Ghosal Lane running east to west in Ward No. 22 to a width of 16 ft.

A copy of the plan prepared in this behalf may be seen in the office of the Surveyor and Valuer of the Corporation any day during office hours on payment of usual fees.

It is notified for general information that the Corporation of Calcutta under powers vested in them in this behalf by Act III (B.C.) of 1923 have by a resolution dated the 24th April 1929, prescribed the alignment of a portion of Alipore Lane in Ward No. 23 to a width of 60 ft.

A copy of the plan prepared in this behalf may be seen in the office of the Surveyor and Valuer of the Corporation any day during office hours on payment of usual fees.

It is notified for general information that the Corporation of Calcutta under powers vested in them in this behalf by Act III (B.C.) of 1923 have by a resolution dated the 24th April 1929 cancelled the portion of the alignment of the 40 ft. projected public street running north to south between Hazra Lane widened to 40 ft. and the next parallel 40 ft. projected road on the south of premises No. 2, Hazra Lane in Ward No. 27.

A copy of the plan prepared in this behalf may be seen in the office of the Surveyor and Valuer of the Corporation any day during office hours on payment of usual fees.

J. C. MUKERJEA, *Chief Executive Officer.*

Vital statistics of towns with a population of 50,000 and over of the Bengal Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 4th May 1929.

District.	No.	Towns.	Population under registration according to Census of 1921.			Births registered.		Deaths registered.															Total of corresponding week of the previous year.								
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Number registered (excluding still-births).	Still-born number registered.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Malaria.	Enteric fever.	Measles.	Relapsing fever.	Kala-azar.	Other fever.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Influenza.	Pneumonia.	Typhoid.	Other respiratory diseases.	Injuries including suicide.	Deaths from child-birth.	Other causes.	Total of all causes.			Male.	Female.	Total.
																										Male.	Female.	Total.			
Calcutta	1	Calcutta	724,248	353,016	1,077,264	419	34	159	16	..	21	20	6	..	5	30	22	28	5	29	52	108	11	2	193	426	281	707	377	329	706
Burdwan	2	Assam Mining Settlement.	176,814	152,539	329,353	260	1	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	3	..	1	17	1	7	2	2	87	81	71	152	86	73	159
Howrah	3	Howrah	128,472	66,829	195,301	53	8	24	4	..	3	6	..	..	..	26	4	3	..	6	3	15	6	3	29	75	59	134	68	77	145
Dacca	4	Dacca	67,333	52,117	119,450	59	2	8	7	..	..	1	..	..	3	9	5	2	..	13	2	3	1	4	30	47	41	88	50	32	82
24 Parganas	5	Bhatpara	45,723	19,886	65,609	13	..	10	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	1	3	..	1	1	..	1	1	4	17	12	29	10	11	21
	6	Titagarh	36,533	15,918	52,451	14	2	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	10	26	12	15	27

CHAS. A. BENTLEY, M.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H., Director of Public Health, Bengal.

CALCUTTA, the 9th May 1929.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

Monthly Weather and Crop Report of Bengal for April 1929.

I. **Character of the season.**—During the month under review the rainfall was above the average in all the districts of the province excepting in Burdwan, Bankura, Dacca, Noakhali and Cooch Behar, where it was in defect of the normal. The usual rainfall statement is appended.

II. **Progress of agricultural operations.**—Field operations for autumn crops and deep-water paddy were progressing under favourable conditions in East and North Bengal. Good progress in sowings has, so far, been made.

III. **State of standing crops.**—The condition of young jute, paddy and sugarcane was satisfactory.

IV. **Prospects and probable outturn.**—The outlook of sugarcane, jute and deep-water paddy was promising. The total outturns of wheat and different spring oilseed crops were 80 and 79 per cent., respectively, of the normal for the province as a whole.

V. **Damage to standing crops.**—No damage to standing crops was reported from any part of the province.

VI. **Condition of agricultural stock.**—The condition of agricultural stock was, on the whole, fair. Stray cases of cattle-disease were, however, reported from eight districts.

VII. **Failure of pasturage and fodder.**—Insufficiency of fodder was reported only from parts of Chittagong.

VIII. **Prices of food-grains.**—During the second fortnight of the month the retail price of common rice of the cheapest quality rose in four districts, fell in three and remained stationary in the rest of the Presidency. It varied from 5½ seers per rupee in the 24-Parganas to 9 seers per rupee in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

IX. **Condition of agricultural population.**—The condition of agricultural population was, on the whole, fair.

G. P. HECTOR,

Director of Agriculture, Bengal (offg.).

Dacca, the 10th May 1929.

Statement showing the normal and actual rainfall in each district during April 1929.

Division.	District.	Normal district rainfall for the month of April.	Actual district rainfall for the month of April 1929.	Variation from the normal.	Division.	District.	Normal district rainfall for the month of April.	Actual district rainfall for the month of April 1929.	Variation from the normal.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Presidency	24-Parganas ..	2.03	2.06	+0.03	Rajshahi— concd.	Rangpur ..	3.22	4.56	+1.34
	Nadia ..	2.76	3.40	+0.66		Bogra ..	2.27	2.98	+0.71
	Murshidabad ..	1.55	1.99	+0.44		Pabna ..	2.88	4.94	+2.06
	Jessore ..	3.54	5.64	+2.10		Malda ..	1.21	2.23	+1.02
	Khulna ..	3.72	3.74	+0.02	Dacca	Dacca ..	5.85	5.84	-0.01
Burdwan	Burdwan ..	1.65	0.68	-0.97		Mymensingh ..	4.55	6.85	+2.30
	Birbhum ..	1.18	1.72	+0.54		Faridpur ..	5.10	5.94	+0.84
	Bankura ..	1.34	0.75	-0.59		Bakarganj ..	4.53	5.04	+0.51
	Midnapore ..	1.72	2.15	+0.43	Chittagong	Chittagong ..	5.14	7.73	+2.59
	Houghly ..	2.17	2.41	+0.24		Tippera ..	6.47	7.04	+0.57
	Howrah ..	2.07	3.03	+0.96		Noakhali ..	6.15	6.10	-0.05
Rajshahi	Rajshahi ..	1.67	3.07	+1.40		Chittagong Hill Tracts.	5.81	12.21	+6.40
	Dinaipur ..	1.94	3.30	+1.36		Cooch Behar ..	4.97	4.94	-0.03
	Jalpaiguri ..	5.63	7.11	+1.48		Tripura State	6.54	11.30	+4.76
	Darjeeling ..	3.97	6.09	+2.12					

DISTRICT REPORTS ON WEATHER AND CROPS.

For the week ending on the 8th May 1929.

Summary.—Rainfall was almost general in North and East Bengal, elsewhere it was light and scattered. More rain is needed to facilitate the cultivation of autumn crops in West Bengal. Weeding is in brisk progress in East and North Bengal. The prospects of standing crops are generally reported to be satisfactory. The average price of common rice for the province has risen by about 1·08 per cent. as compared with that of the previous week.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
1	24-PARGANAS	0·05	6	6 $\frac{7}{8}$	Weather seasonable. Sowing of jute continues in Basirhat and Sadar and that of <i>aus</i> paddy is going on in Baraset and Basirhat. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Diamond Harbour.	Nil	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	
	Barrackpore ..	(n)	(n)	5	
	Baraset ..	Nil	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	
	Basirhat ..	Nil	7	7	
2	NADIA ..	Nil	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Sowing of jute and <i>aus</i> paddy is going on. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Kushtia ..	2·98	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Meherpur ..	Nil	6	6	
	Chuadanga ..	Nil	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Ranaghat ..	0·05	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
3	MURSHIDABAD	0·90	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Weather hot. Prospects of standing crops are good. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Lalbagh ..	0·50	7	7	
	Jangipur ..	0·38	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Kandi ..	Nil	8	8	
4	JESSORE ..	Nil	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	Weather seasonable. Sowings of jute and <i>aus</i> paddy continue. Rain is wanted. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Jhenidah ..	Nil	6	6	
	Magura ..	1·00	7	7	
	Narail ..	Nil	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Bongaon ..	Nil	7	7	
5	KHULNA ..	Nil	9	9	Weather seasonable. Sowing of jute and <i>aus</i> paddy continues. Fodder and water are sufficient. Export is going on.
	Satkhira ..	Nil	8	8	
	Bagerhat ..	Nil	8	8	

(n) Not reported.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in score, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
6	BURDWAN ..	Nil	6½	6½	Weather hot and dry. Ploughing of fields for jute cultivation is going on. Stock of rice and fodder and water are sufficient.
	Asansol ..	0·32	7	7	
	Katwa ..	Nil	8	8	
	Kalna ..	Nil	7½	7½	
7	BIRBHUM ..	Nil	7½	7½	Weather seasonable. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Rampurhat ..	Nil	7	7	
8	BANKURA ..	0·66	6½	6½	Weather hot. Sugarcane-grafts are being planted. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Vishnupur ..	0·32	6½	6½	
9	MIDNAPORE ..	Nil	8	8½	Weather seasonable. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from Contai thana.
	Contai ..	Nil	8½	7½	
	Tamluk ..	Nil	7	(n)	
	Ghatal ..	0·15	7½	7½	
	Jhargram ..	0·20	6½	6½	
10	HOOGLY ..	Nil	6½	6½	Weather seasonable. Sowing of jute continues. Fodder is sufficient.
	Serampore ..	Nil	6½	6½	
	Arambagh ..	0·22	7	(n)	
11	HOWRAH ..	0·09	6½	6½	Weather hot and cloudy. Rain is wanted. Sowing of jute continues.
	Uluberia ..	Nil	6	6	
12	RAJSHAHI (RAMPUR-BOALIA). ..	0·26	6½	6½	Weather seasonable. More rain is needed. Sowings of jute and aus paddy are going on.
	Naogaon ..	0·42	7½	7½	
	Nator ..	1·62	6½	6½	
13	DINAJPUR ..	Nil	7	7	Weather seasonable and its effects on agriculture operation is favourable. Lands are being prepared for jute and <i>bhadoi</i> paddy. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from Pirganj and Birganj police stations.
	Thakurgaon ..	Nil	7	7	
	Balurghat ..	0·60	8	8	
14	JALPAIGURI ..	1·40	5	6	Weather favourable to crops. Condition and prospects of crops are fair. No damage reported.
	Alipur ..	5·70	5½	5½	
15	DARJEELING ..	0·77	4	4	Potatoes and maize are progressing well. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Kurseong ..	(n)	(n)	5	
	Siliguri ..	0·20	5½	(n)	
	Kalimpong ..	0·75	5	5	

(n) Not reported.

Serial no.	District and subdivi- sion.	Rainfall. Inches.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
16	RANGPUR ..	0.37	6½	6½	Weather cloudy. Sowing of jute and <i>aus</i> paddy is almost finished; weeding continues. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Nilphamari ..	0.03	6	6	
	Kurigram ..	1.99	6	6	
	Gaibandha ..	0.16	6	6	
17	BOGRA ..	1.12	7½	7½	Weeding of jute and <i>aus</i> paddy and cultivation of lands for winter paddy continue.
18	PAUNA ..	0.88	6½	6½	Weather hot and partially cloudy. Prospects of crops are good. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Sirajganj ..	0.59	6½	6½	
19	MALDA ..	1.33	7½	8½	Weather cloudy. Sowings of jute and <i>bhadai</i> paddy continue. Fodder and water are sufficient.
20	COOCH BEHAR	6.02	5½	6½	Weather cloudy. Weeding of autumn paddy and jute continues. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Cutting of tobacco leaves is finished. Fodder and water are sufficient.
21	DACCA ..	0.16	6½	6½	Weather seasonable. Rainfall at North Sadar (Kapasias) 1.89 inches. Weeding of jute is going on. Condition of standing crops appears to be good. Rice market is steady. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Manikganj ..	Nil	6½	6½	
	Narayanganj ..	0.04	7	7	
	Munshiganj ..	0.54	6½	6½	
22	MYMENSINGH	6.34	5½	5½	Weather rainy. Rice market is almost steady. Fodder and water are available.
	Jamalpur ..	0.78	6½	(n)	
	Tangail ..	Nil	5½	5½	
	Netrokona ..	5.74	6½	6½	
	Kishorganj ..	5.60	6½	6½	

(n) Not reported.

Serial No.	District and subdivision	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
23	FARIDPUR ..	4.12	6	6	Weather rainy and cloudy. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Sowings of jute and ^{and} paddy are nearly completed; weeding has commenced. Fodder and water are sufficient. No large import and export are reported.
	Goalundo (Rajbari).	2.35	6	6	
	Madaripur ..	1.97	7½	7½	
	Gopalganj (a)	Nil	7½	7½	
24	BAKARGANJ (BARISAL).	0.40	6½	6½	Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops are good. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease (rinderpest) is reported from Barabasi, Chotanishambaria and Baranishambaria in Amtali thana and from Barabaisdia in Galachipa thana.
	Pirojpur ..	Nil	7½	7½	
	Patuakhali ..	0.11	7½	7½	
	Dakshin Shabazpur (Bhola).	2.24	7	7	
25	CHITTAGONG ..	4.68	{ 7½ 7½*	{ 7½ 7½*	Weather hot with occasional high wind. Sowing of autumn crops commenced. Fodder and water are sufficient. Panga salt sells at 16 and 12 seers per rupee at Sadar and Cox's Bazar, respectively. Cattle-disease is reported from Ramu.
	Cox's Bazar ..	1.92	7	(n)	
26	TIPPERA (COMILLA).	3.17	6½	6½	Prospects of crops are fair.
	Brahmanbaria	2.00	5½	6½	
	Chandpur ..	0.55	7½	6	
27	NOAKHALI ..	0.51	7½	7½	Weather seasonable. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Feni ..	0.93	8	8	
28	CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.	(n)	(n)	9	Report not received.
29	TRIPURA STATE	2.86	6½	6½	Weather seasonable. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease exists in Udaipur division. Cleansed cotton sells at Rs. 20 to Rs. 40 per maund and jute at Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 per maund.

* Burma rice.

(n) Not reported.

(a) The rainfall at Haridaspur, which is very near to Gopalganj, is not shown here.

Dacca, the 11th May 1929.

G. P. HECTOR, Director of Agriculture, Bengal (offg.).

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Irrigation operations for the official year 1928-29.

Area leased for irrigation up to end of March 1929.

Area leased for irrigation up to end of March 1928

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilized.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.		Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year.	Details of areas leased.						Rainfall, 1928-29.		Rainfall, 1927-28.	
						C.ft.	Acres.		Long term leases.	Season leases.				Grand Total.	During month.	Up to end of month.	During month.	Up to end of month.
										Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Hot weather.						Total.
S.W. Circle.	Midnapore	Midnapore ..	1,411	43	..	63,548	70,261	63,021	773	..	..	..	773	1-01	71-82	0-49	53-52
		Panskura ..	522	8	..	378	5,236	1,036	..	..	..	..	..	2-08	82-75	0-00	45-64
		Tidal reaches, Ranges I and II ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2-30	86-02	0-12	47-31
	Howrah	Total Midnapore Canal ..	..	..	..	63,926	75,497	64,057	773	..	..	..	773	..	..	..	..
		Total of the corresponding period last year ..	..	..	..	..	..	75,638	564	..	..	..	564	..	..	..	..
		Eden Canal ..	1,000	..	..	21,353	23,283	19,997	4,740	320	37	..	1,097	2-42	70-29	..	40-55
	Burdwan and Hooghly.	Total of the corresponding period last year ..	..	..	..	..	..	20,895	1,642	216	49	520	2,447	..	..	..	..
		GRAND TOTAL ..	..	..	..	85,279	98,780	84,054	1,513	320	37	..	1,870	..	..	..	..
		GRAND TOTAL OF THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR ..	..	..	..	..	..	96,533	2,206	216	49	520	3,011	..	..	..	..

*Including 415 acres for single watering.

C. ADDAMS WILLIAMS,
Chief Engineer to the Government of Bengal.

CALCUTTA, the 6th May 1929.

**Statement of weekly gauge readings on the river Ganges at Rampur Boalia
for the week ending the 4th May 1929.**

Date.	Hour.	Height of surface above zero of gauge.	Height of surface above P.W.D. datum.	Height of surface above P. W. D. datum on the same date last year.	Remarks.
1929.					
28th April ..	7 A.M.	....	34.70	36.30	P. W. D. datum 6.25 feet above Kidderpur old dock sill.
29th " ..	7 "	....	34.80	36.30	
30th " ..	7 "	....	34.90	36.35	B. M. on Rajshahi College step 64.73.
1st May ..	7 "	....	34.95	36.35	
2nd " ..	7 "	....	35.00	36.40	Value of zero = 0.00 P. W. D.
3rd " ..	7 "	....	35.00	36.30	
4th " ..	7 "	....	35.00	36.20	

Highest water level on 7-8-1928 59.20
 Lowest water level on 21-4-1928 36.15

P. C. BOSE, *Subdivisional Officer,*
I. D., Rajshahi.

RAMPUR BOALIA, the 4th May 1929.

**Statement of weekly gauge readings on the rivers Ganges and Brahmaputra at
Goalundo for the week ending the 4th May 1929.**

Month and date.	Hour.	Height of surface above zero.	Height of surface above mean sea level.	Height of surface above mean sea level on the same date of last year.	Remarks.
1929.					
28th April ..	7 A.M.	9.5	9.5	8.2	Zero is placed at mean sea- level.
29th " ..	7 "	9.7	9.7	8.1	
30th " ..	7 "	9.5	9.5	8.4	The bench mark for this gauge is marked on a pucca base between Passenger Ghat and Chandpur Ghat at Goalundo.
1st May ..	7 "	9.6	9.6	8.6	
2nd " ..	7 "	10.0	10.0	8.9	The gauge reading commenced from 3rd October 1909.
3rd " ..	7 "	10.9	10.9	9.1	
4th " ..	7 "	11.9	11.9	9.1	

Highest recorded flood during previous year .. 25.7 on 20th to 23rd and on 25th
 August 1928.

Previous highest recorded flood .. 26.7 on 23rd and 24th August 1914,
 25.55 on 15th September 1925,
 25.75 on 28th August 1906, 25.66
 on 11th to 17th and 31st August
 and 1st to 3rd September 1883.

Lowest recorded water level during previous
 year .. 6.7 on 2nd and 3rd February 1928.

Previous recorded low water level .. 1.0 on 8th February 1914.

A. M. PAUL, for *Subdivisional Officer,*
P. W. D., Faridpur.

RAJBARI, the 6th May 1929.

FORM C—BENGAL.

Statement of cotton pressed in the Bengal Presidency for the week ending
3rd May 1929.

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1 Name of Division or Block.	2 Number of bales pressed.		3 Number of bales pressed.		4 District included in the block.
	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since 1st September 1928 (the date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season).	During the corresponding period last year.	
The Bengal Presidency ..	1,158 or 1,141,80185 bales of 400 lbs. each.	1,770	15,717	27,517	All districts in the Presidency.

R. P. ADAMS,
Chief Inspector of Factories, Bengal.

Supplementary statement showing particulars of a cotton pressing factory in Bengal with the special mark allotted to it as required under the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act and the rules made thereunder.

Name and address of factory.	Name of owner or lessee.	Special mark allotted.
The Camperdown Pressing Co., Ltd., 5, Rustumjee Parsee Road, Cossipore.	Messrs. Cox Brothers, Limited (Dundee).	14 L

R. P. ADAMS,
Chief Inspector of Factories, Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1929.

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RESOLUTION ON THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT REPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1928.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Revenue Department.

Land Revenue.

DARJEELING THE 7TH MAY 1929.

RESOLUTION—No. 245 T—R.

READ—

The Survey and Settlement Reports for the year ending 30th September, 1928.

Colonel A. A. McHarg, R.E., D.S.O., the Director, Eastern Circle, Survey of India, twice inspected the survey going on in the Garden Reach municipal area. He also inspected the Drawing Office and the Air Survey and Control Traverse Survey, in the district of Malda, and visited the office of the Air Survey Company, in connection with the Malda Air Survey and examined the method of work. The Governor in Council has noticed with pleasure that Colonel McHarg was satisfied generally with the progress and quality of the work done by the Bengal Survey Department.

2. Traverse Survey was done in an area of 604 square miles in Burdwan and 1,555 square miles (Control Traverse) in Malda. The country traversed in the Burdwan district was open and presented few difficulties though owing to the unhealthiness of the area there was sickness amongst the survey staff.

3. A traverse survey for providing control points for the detailed survey by air photography was undertaken for the Malda district. The work was carried out by Mr. H. H. Creed, Assistant Officer-in-Charge, Bengal Traverse Party and Drawing Office, who has since reverted to the Survey of India. The Surveyor-General of India took great interest in the air survey experiment and deputed one of his officers to assist Mr. Creed and two others to study the methods employed. It was the satisfactory survey of a forest area in Chittagong by the Air Survey Company, to which reference is made in last year's Resolution, which encouraged Government to hope that cadastral survey from the air would be equally successful in Malda and a contract was concluded with the Company for the supply of 16" maps of that district. Unfortunately, the novel conditions, climatic and technical, met with were factors which the Air Survey were not at first able to overcome and the maps produced were not up to the high standard required by the Department. Extension of time for the delivery of the maps had to be given and eventually it became necessary to postpone settlement operations until the current year. His Excellency in Council regrets that this important and interesting experiment was unsuccessful at the start but considers that the experience gained of the factors necessary for successful air photography may yet prove to be of great value to this Province. It is satisfactory to record that the experience gained has been followed by a great improvement in technique and that the latest sheets produced are of a very high standard of accuracy.

4. Major settlement operations were in their closing stages in the districts of Khulna and Pabna-Bogra but those in Murshidabad-Birbhum and in the 24-Parganas and the revisional settlement in Chittagong were in full swing with all stages of work in progress. Operations were started in Burdwan but preliminary arrangements only were possible in Malda, owing to the circumstances mentioned above.

5. The total area for which a record-of-rights has been completed is 49,573 square miles, out of 65,304 in the Province to which the Bengal Tenancy Act applies. In Pabna-Bogra, as many as 64,437 cases for the settlement of fair rents under section 105, Bengal Tenancy Act, have been decided up to date and in the 24-Parganas 52,133 disputes were filed at the stage of attestation and disposed of while in Murshidabad-Birbhum 99,314 disputes were dealt with in the year under review. These figures indicate the utility of settlement courts and their value to the community as also the keen interest felt by the people in the operations. The improvement in the quality of printed maps was well maintained and the Governor in Council has noted with pleasure that the Drawing Office received the congratulations of the Director, Survey of India, Eastern Circle. References to settlement maps and records in almost every branch of the administration are becoming increasingly frequent and it is satisfactory to note that the people now fully appreciate their usefulness and take care to preserve them.

6. Mr. A. K. Jameson, I.C.S., was in charge of the Department up to the 4th April 1928, when he proceeded on leave and Khan Bahadur M. A. Momin took over charge from him and continued to hold it for the rest of the year. The Governor in Council has much pleasure in acknowledging the efficiency and care with which both officers have managed the Departments under their control and the comprehensive and interesting report submitted by Khan Bahadur M. A. Momin. His Excellency in Council is also pleased to direct that the good work done by the Survey Officers, Messrs. I. Newton, H. H. Creed, Captain C. B. Sexton and Settlement Officers, Messrs. J. B. Kindersley, B. E. J. Burge, K. A. L. Hill, M. O. Carter and Rai Bijay Bihari Mukharji Bahadur, as also by the other officers mentioned in the concluding paragraphs of the Survey and Settlement Reports be recorded.

ORDER—Ordered that this Resolution be published in the Gazette.

By order of the Governor in Council,

H. J. TWYNAM,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

(BENGAL.)

The following list of Government Promissory Notes in the custody of the Controller of the Currency on the 31st December 1928, deposited under articles 80 (a) and 84 (a) of the Government Securities Manual, is published for the information of officers concerned, so that any omission or error in the list may be brought to notice promptly.

The following is the form in which the investments are held:—

							Rs.
3½	per cent. Pro. Notes	of 1842-43	..	..	..	..	2,56,500
3½	"	" of 1854-55	..	..	..	..	4,03,300
3½	"	" of 1865	..	..	..	..	1,08,77,800
3½	"	" of 1879	..	..	..	..	100
3½	"	" of 1900-01	..	..	..	..	4,68,900
3	"	" of 1896-97	..	..	..	..	1,58,900
4	"	" of 1916-17	..	..	..	..	37,700
4	"	" of 1960-70	..	..	..	..	2,01,100
4½	"	" of 1955-60	..	..	..	..	3,78,000
4½	"	" of 1934	..	..	..	..	7,500
5	"	" of 1929-47	..	..	..	..	1,24,100
5	"	" of 1945-55	..	..	..	..	19,52,900
5	"	" of 1933	..	..	..	..	1,76,300
5	"	" of 1935	..	..	..	..	1,000
4	"	" of 1934-37	..	..	..	..	2,05,400
6	"	" of 1930	..	..	..	..	14,54,100
6	"	" of 1931	..	..	..	..	6,30,400
6	"	" of 1932	..	..	..	..	27,03,300
6	"	U. P. Bonds	..	..	..	..	30,000
			..	..	..	..	2,15,700
Municipal and Port Trust Debentures, etc.							
Total							2,02,83,000

Besides the above the following Government Promissory Notes were received but not converted into Book Debt Certificate during the year ending 31st December 1928:—

Case No.

Rs.

364 Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Finance Department, Calcutta

700

Government Promissory Notes held on account of Civil Officers in direct account under article 84 (a) of the Government Securities Manual, by the Controller of the Currency on the 31st December 1928.

Page No.	Name of person or fund on whose behalf held.	3 per cent. loans.	3½ per cent. loans.	Treasury bills and Post Office Cash Certificates.	4 and 5 per cent. loans.	5½ per cent. loans.	6 and 6½ per cent. loans.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	<i>Collector of Calcutta.</i>							
77	Narendra Nath Sen, Stamp Vendor, S. C. Court, Calcutta	..	..	40	..	..	..	40
	<i>Surgeon-Superintendent, General Hospital, Calcutta.</i>							
72	Osman Gunny, Diet Contractor	500	100	..	..	..	..	600
	<i>Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.</i>							
125	Chunl Lal Seal & Co. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	500	500
	<i>Commissioner of Excise and Salt, Bengal.</i>							
73	J. N. Chatterji, Sub-Inspector .. .. .	..	..	390	..	..	..	390
73	Phani Bhushan Chatterjee .. .. .	..	..	400	..	..	..	400
	<i>Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department.</i>							
90	Martin & Co. .. .. .	..	..	..	1,10,000	..	..	1,10,000
	<i>Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Agricultural and Industries Department.</i>							
	Hari Sankar Pal .. .. .	..	65,500	..	..	..	..	65,500
	<i>Executive Engineer, Electrical Division.</i>							
150	B. K. Chakravarti .. .. .	..	..	520	..	..	..	520
150	T. D. Mukherji .. .. .	..	..	520	..	..	..	520
150	K. C. Mukherjee .. .. .	..	..	1,250	..	..	..	1,250
151	I. B. Sen Gupta .. .. .	..	..	520	..	..	..	520
151	B. P. Banerji .. .. .	..	..	1,300	..	..	..	1,300
	<i>Executive Engineer, Canals Division, Calcutta.</i>							
121	Gopendra Nath Mitra, Toll Daroga .. .. .	..	..	700	..	..	..	700
123	Panchanan Ghosh, Toll Daroga .. .. .	..	..	650	..	..	..	650
	<i>Chief Engineer, Public Health, Bengal.</i>							
133	H. D. Chatterji .. .. .	..	..	500	..	..	..	500
75	K. B. Dey .. .. .	..	..	1,720	..	..	..	1,720
133	Kamal Lal Sett .. .. .	..	..	1,300	..	..	..	1,300
134	Sita Nath Chakravarti .. .. .	..	..	390	..	..	..	390
134	British Mannesmann Tube Co., Ltd. .. .. .	..	..	1,400	..	..	..	1,400
134	B. K. Das .. .. .	..	..	500	..	..	..	500
135	P. C. Mitra & Co. .. .. .	..	..	1,300	..	..	..	1,300
	<i>Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal.</i>							
114	Narendra Krishna Dutt, Jailor .. .. .	..	..	200	..	..	..	200
106	Motl Lal Banjidas .. .. .	..	..	..	2,000	..	..	2,000
115	Md. Abdul Khaliq, Assistant Jailor .. .. .	..	..	350	..	..	..	350
115	Abanindra Mohan Roy, Jailor .. .. .	..	..	500	..	..	..	500
116	Md. Abdul Gaffur, Jailor .. .. .	..	..	400	..	..	..	400
120	H. C. N. Upshon .. .. .	..	..	400	..	..	..	400
117	Anadi Nath Mukherji, Deputy Jailor .. .. .	..	..	350	..	..	..	350
117	Abdur Rezaque, Jailor .. .. .	..	..	300	..	..	..	300
117	Sourindra Nath Guha, Head Clerk .. .. .	..	..	100	..	..	..	100
120	Jogliban Sen Gupta, Assistant Jailor .. .. .	..	..	300	..	..	..	300
	Carried over	500	65,600	16,300	1,12,000	..	500	1,94,900

Page No.	Name of person or fund on whose behalf held.	3 per cent. loans.	3½ per cent. loans.	Treasury bills and Post Office Cash Certificates.	4 and 5 per cent. loans.	5½ per cent. loans.	6 and 6½ per cent. loans.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Brought forward	500	65,600	16,300	1,12,000	..	500	1,94,900
131	Chairman, District Board, Burdwan	600	1,000	..	..	..	..	1,600
	Port Officer, Calcutta.							
76	S. C. Mukherji & Co., Contractors .. ..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	1,000
	Subdivisional Officer, Stores Subdivision, Calcutta.							
82	Bansidhar Agarwalla, Storekeeper .. ..	..	..	750	..	..	..	750
	Superintendent, Medical College Hospital.							
350	J. K. Biswas, Contractor .. ..	..	1,800	..	..	..	..	1,800
320	B. C. Ghose .. ..	..	1,800	..	..	..	..	1,800
330	A. Hamid & Co.	200	100	..	..	..	..	300
330	D. Spencer & Co.	100	400	..	..	..	..	500
330	Kelly Code & Co. .. ..	..	400	..	..	..	..	400
350	J. Paramanik & Brothers .. ..	..	2,800	..	..	..	..	2,800
331	T. Ghosh, contractor .. ..	..	100	..	..	..	..	100
331	B. N. Ganguly, contractor .. ..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	1,000
	District Judge, Hooghly.							
371	Ramani Kanta Nag and others .. ..	..	700	..	..	..	..	700
	Total	1,400	75,700	18,050	1,12,000	..	500	2,07,650

Ledger folio No.	Name of person or fund on whose behalf held.	3½ per cent.				3 per cent. of 1896-97.	4 per cent. of 1916-17.	5 per	
		1842-43.	1854-55.	1865.	1900-01.			1929-27.	1945-55.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2501	Mohsin Fund Fixed Endowment .. ..	..	..	10,57,000	..	..	..	..	..
2502	Mohsin Fund Variable Endowment .. ..	..	..	18,400	..	..	..	..	..
2505	Chuni Lal Seal's Dispensary .. ..	..	..	50,000	..	..	..	..	..
2506	Bengal Famine Orphan Fund .. ..	..	..	17,500	..	..	..	..	..
2512	Gopal Lal Tagore Endowment .. ..	..	..	14,000	..	..	..	..	..
2513	Hodgson Endowment .. ..	..	..	4,700	..	..	..	..	..
2514	Owen John Elias Legacy .. ..	..	..	12,600	..	500	..	..	..
2515	Medical College Hospital .. ..	..	..	12,300	..	..	..	..	..
2516	Zara Hospital .. ..	..	..	23,000	..	..	..	..	..
2517	G. S. Fagan Endowment .. ..	..	..	1,100	..	..	..	..	..
2517	Calcutta Ice Association Limited .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2518	Sailor's Endowment .. ..	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	..
2519	J. B. Robert's Endowment .. ..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
2520	Maharaja Ulwar Endowment .. ..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
2521	Maharaja Burdwan Endowment .. ..	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	..
2524	Panchanan Banerji, Rent Collector .. ..	..	..	..	..	500	..	..	..
2523	Bibhutl Bhusan Mukherji, Rent Collector .. ..	..	..	..	..	400	..	..	..
2522	Medical College Samaritan Fund .. ..	..	..	5,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
2523	Nanda Lal Mukherji, Assistant Storekeeper .. ..	..	200	..	100	..	..	..	..
2523	Khetra Moni Dutt Fund .. ..	..	..	7,000	..	..	..	..	..
2523	Aswini Kumar Bose, Storekeeper .. ..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..
2524	Moir Memorial Fund .. ..	..	..	8,300	..	..	..	..	..
2524	Radhika Prasad Mukherji, Cashier	700	..	..	100	200	..	..	..
2525	Abdul Gani Scholarship .. ..	..	..	7,500	..	..	..	..	..
2526	Goodeve Scholarship .. ..	..	..	4,000	..	..	..	..	..
2527	F. C. Chatterji Scholarships .. ..	..	..	5,000	..	..	..	..	..
2528	Maharaja Gwalior Prize .. ..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..
2529	Goodeve Prize .. ..	..	..	700	..	..	..	..	..
2530	Edinburgh Prize .. ..	..	..	800	..	..	..	..	..
2531	Dr. Bholanath Bose Prize .. ..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
2532	Dr. O. C. Raye Testimonial Prize .. ..	..	..	1,600	..	..	..	..	..
2533	Dr. Macnamara Silver Medal in Chemistry .. ..	..	..	600	..	..	..	..	..
2534	Sir Pardey Lukis Memorial Scholarship Fund .. ..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
2535	Lanku Bihary Gupta, Studentship .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,600
2536	Calvert Medal Fund .. ..	..	..	400	..	..	..	..	..
2537	Orfila Medal .. ..	..	..	400	..	..	..	..	..
2538	Sutherland Silver Medal .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2541	Nityaranjan Banerji, Cashier .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
2539	Deare Memorial Fund .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2539	Ananda Lal Sandal Prize Fund .. ..	..	1,000	400	200	..	..	100	..
2540	Hem Nath Ghoshal Scholarship Fund .. ..	..	..	2,500	..	..	..	..	..
2546	Dr. A. Mitra Research Scholarship Endowment .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2548	Prince Ghulam Muhammad's Charity .. ..	..	..	70,300	..	..	..	..	..
2550	The Planters' Jubilee Endowment .. ..	..	..	4,900	..	..	..	..	..
2550	Bibhutl Bhusan Biswas, Contractor .. ..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
2553	Ambica Charan Chowdhury Endowment .. ..	..	..	1,500	..	..	..	..	..
2503	Presidency College Graduate Scholarship .. ..	..	..	1,38,100	..	..	..	..	..
2555	Scindia's Donation to Presidency College .. ..	..	..	3,500	..	..	..	..	..
2567	Abhay Charan Pal Memorial Prize .. ..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..
2558	Hira Lal Mukherji, Cashier .. ..	..	..	600	2,000	1,800	..	..	..
2559	Subal Krishna Das Memorial Prize .. ..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..
2560	Jadu Lal Malik Prize .. ..	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	..
2561	Dhirendra Nath Mitter Free studentship .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2562	Girish Chandra Deb Prize .. ..	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	700	1,200	14,86,400	4,400	3,400	..	100	4,600

Post.	1933.	1935.	4½ per cent. 1955-60.	4½ per cent. 1934.	4 per cent.		5 per cent.			Debentures and other loans	Total.	Name of officer to whom interest is sent.
					1960-70.	1934-37.	1930.	1931.	1932.			
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
..	10,57,000	Accountant-General, Bengal.
..	18,400	Ditto.
..	50,000	Ditto.
..	17,500	Ditto.
..	14,000	Superintendent, Medical College Hospital.
..	4,700	Ditto.
..	13,100	Ditto.
..	12,300	Ditto.
..	23,000	Ditto.
..	1,100	Ditto.
..	200	..	..	..	..	..	200	Ditto.
..	2,000	Ditto.
..	1,000	Ditto.
..	1,000	Ditto.
..	500	Ditto.
..	500	Ditto.
..	400	Ditto.
..	6,000	Ditto.
..	300	Ditto.
..	7,000	Ditto.
..	1,000	Ditto.
..	8,300	Ditto.
..	1,000	Ditto.
..	7,500	Principal, Medical College.
..	4,000	Ditto.
..	5,000	Ditto.
..	300	Ditto.
..	700	Ditto.
..	800	Ditto.
..	1,000	Ditto.
..	1,600	Ditto.
..	600	Ditto.
..	..	4,000	..	..	..	..	300	..	..	..	5,300	Ditto.
..	3,600	Ditto.
..	400	Ditto.
..	400	Ditto.
..	200	..	..	..	200	Ditto.
..	1,100	..	..	1,100	Ditto.
..	1,700	Ditto.
..	2,500	Ditto.
..	12,300	..	..	..	37,500	..	49,800	Secretary, Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene.
..	76,300	Superintendent, Medical College Hospital, and Surgeon-Superintendent, General Hospital, Calcutta.
..	4,900	Surgeon-Superintendent, General Hospital.
..	1,000	Ditto.
..	1,500	Registrar, Calcutta University.
..	3,600	..	..	1,30,700	Principal, Presidency College.
..	3,500	Ditto.
..	100	Ditto.
..	600	..	..	..	5,000	Ditto.
..	100	Ditto.
..	200	Ditto.
..	3,000	3,000	Ditto.
..	500	Ditto.
..	..	4,000	..	..	12,500	..	1,100	4,700	37,500	3,000	15,63,600	

Ledger folio No.	Name of person or fund on whose behalf held.	3½ per cent.				3 per cent. of 1896-97.	4 per cent. of 1916-17.	5 per	
		1842-43.	1854-55.	1865.	1900-01.			1929-47.	1946-55.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2503	Prasad Chandra Chakravarty, Steward. Eden Hindu Hostel .. ..	..	..	..	..	600	..	..	..
2504	Maharaja Gwalior Medal or Money Prize .. ..	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	..
2505	Ram Jadu Bhattacharjee Memorial Prize .. ..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..
2506	Harish Chandra Kaviratna Memorial Prize .. ..	..	..	400	..	..	..	..	..
2507	Astronomical Society of India .. ..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..
2575	Cowell Scholarship .. ..	..	..	1,500	..	..	..	..	..
2576	Hira Lal Mukherjee's Free Studentship .. ..	..	..	700	..	..	..	..	..
2576	Hira Lal Mukherjee's Tol Fund .. ..	..	..	1,600	..	..	..	..	..
2577	Maharaja Gwalior Prize .. ..	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	..
2578	Maharaja Darbhanga Prize and Scholarship .. ..	..	..	5,400	..	..	..	..	..
2579	Maharaja Burdwan Sanskrit Title Examination .. ..	..	..	5,300	..	..	..	..	..
2580	Madhab Chandra Girl's Vedic Professorship and Scholarship .. ..	..	..	13,500	..	..	..	..	..
2581	Sati Devi Free Studentship .. ..	..	..	600	..	..	..	..	..
2582	Maheswari Das Scholarship .. ..	..	..	18,500	..	..	..	..	..
2583	Prasanna Kumar Tagore Sanskrit Scholarship .. ..	..	..	2,800	..	..	..	..	..
2584	Maharani Barnamayi Sanskrit Scholarship .. ..	..	..	9,200	..	..	..	..	..
2585	Kshetra Moni Debya Prize and Stipends .. ..	..	..	1,500	..	..	..	..	..
2586	Rani Madhumati Debya Scholarship .. ..	..	..	9,000	..	..	..	..	..
2587	Raj Krishna Rai Stipends for Darshan and Sahitya .. ..	..	..	3,000	..	..	..	..	..
2588	Hara Kumar Tagore's Jubilee Prize .. ..	..	..	2,200	..	..	..	..	..
2590	Abhoy Charan Mallik's Scholarship .. ..	..	..	3,300	..	..	..	..	..
2591	Biraj Mohini Debi Medal .. ..	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	..
2592	Karali Charan Sarkar Stipends .. ..	..	..	5,100	..	..	..	..	..
2593	Nimai Charan Mittra's Fund .. ..	..	..	1,300	..	..	..	..	..
2594	Muktakeshi Debi Widow Fund .. ..	..	..	..	..	300	..	..	..
2596	Sciadia and Bhopal Donation .. ..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
2599	Maharaja Gwalior Prize .. ..	..	..	600	..	..	..	..	..
2600	Nomnal Memorial .. ..	..	..	4,000	..	..	..	..	..
2601	Darbhangha (Madrasa) Scholarship .. ..	..	..	15,500	..	..	..	..	..
2602	Sir Charles Elliot Purse Fund .. ..	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	..
2603	Nawab Bahadur Abdul Latif Khan's Ripon Prize .. ..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..
2614	Maulvi Saiyad Abey Ahmad's Ripon Prize .. ..	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	..
2615	Prince Jehan Kader Mirza Bahadur's Ripon Prize .. ..	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	..
2617	Muhammadian Literary Society's Ripon Prize .. ..	..	..	1,100	..	..	..	..	..
2618	Sahibzada Mahomed Nasiruddin Haidar's Ripon Prize .. ..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..
2619	Nawab Zainul Abedin Khan Bahadur's Ripon Prize .. ..	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	..
2622	Shahibzada Muhammad Rahimuddin's Ripon Prize .. ..	..	..	1,200	..	..	..	..	..
2623	Kasim Ariff's Ripon Prize .. ..	..	..	600	..	..	..	..	..
2624	Mirza Abdul Karim Shirazi's Ripon Prize .. ..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..
2606	Bijoy Gopal Singh, Cashier .. ..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..
2607	Prasanna Kumar Tagore Law .. ..	..	..	6,800	..	..	..	..	..
2612	Wodroe Memorial .. ..	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	..
2609	Bethune School .. ..	..	..	17,100	..	..	..	..	..
2504	Durga Charan Laha's Trust .. ..	..	..	50,800	..	..	..	..	..
2611	Bhairab Chandra Medal .. ..	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	..
2613	Hara Kumar Tagore Sanskrit Scholarship .. ..	..	..	7,700	..	..	..	..	..
2621	The Sussex Trust .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2627	Abhoy Chandra Das Memorial Prize .. ..	..	..	3,000	..	..	..	..	..
2628	Dowlat Chandra Rai Jubilee Medal .. ..	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	..
2630	Elliot Medal Fund .. ..	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	..
2632	Sir Andrew Fraser Medal .. ..	..	..	1,600	..	..	..	..	..
2634	Dutt's Scholarship .. ..	..	..	5,800	..	..	..	..	..
	Total .. ..	..	..	2,09,100	2,000	10	..	..	..

cent.		4½ per cent. 1955-60.	4½ per cent. 1934.	4 per cent.		6 per cent.			Debentures and other loans.	Total.	Name of officer to whom interest is sent.
1933.	1935.			1930-70.	1934-37.	1930.	1931.	1932.			
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
..	600	Principal, Presidency College.
..	600	Ditto.
..	100	Ditto.
..	400	Ditto.
..	1,000	Ditto.
..	1,500	Principal, Sanskrit College.
..	700	Ditto.
..	1,000	Ditto.
..	500	Ditto.
..	5,400	Ditto.
..	5,300	Ditto.
..	13,500	Ditto.
..	600	Ditto.
..	18,500	Ditto.
..	2,800	Ditto.
..	9,200	Ditto.
..	1,500	Ditto.
..	9,000	Ditto.
..	3,000	Ditto.
..	2,200	Ditto.
..	3,300	Ditto.
..	500	Ditto.
..	5,100	Ditto.
..	1,300	Ditto.
..	300	Ditto.
..	1,000	Principal, Calcutta Madrasa.
..	600	Ditto.
..	4,000	Ditto.
..	15,500	Ditto.
..	200	Ditto.
..	300	Ditto.
..	500	Ditto.
..	500	Ditto.
..	1,100	Ditto.
..	300	Ditto.
..	600	Ditto.
..	1,200	Ditto.
..	600	Ditto.
..	300	Ditto.
..	1,000	Director of Industries, Bengal.
..	6,800	Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.
..	500	Principal, David Hare Training College, Calcutta.
..	17,100	Accountant-General, Bengal.
..	50,800	Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.
..	200	Ditto.
..	500	..	..	..	..	..	8,200	Ditto.
..	13,500	..	25,000	..	..	..	38,500	Ditto.
..	3,600	Ditto.
..	2,000	Ditto.
..	500	Ditto.
..	1,500	Ditto.
..	3,300	Ditto.
..	14,000	..	25,000	..	..	..	2,51,000	

Leger folio No.	Name of person or fund on whose behalf held.	3½ per cent.				3 per cent. of 1890-97.	4 per cent. of 1910-17.	5 per	
		1842-43.	1854-55.	1865.	1900-01.			1929-47.	1945-55.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2610	Amir-I-Kabir (Madrasa) .. .. .	..	..	17,600	..	..	..	..	..
2616	Salyad Ali Khan Bahadur's Ripon Scholarship ..	..	..	3,500	..	..	..	..	..
2620	Nawab Ashan Ullah's Ripon Scholarship ..	..	..	4,000	..	..	..	..	..
2610	Lytton Moslem Scholarship Fund .. ..	..	..	39,200	45,200	..	..	..	..
2641	Maharaja Sir Sri Bir Mitrodaya Singh Deo, K.C.I.E., and Tikait Lal Sahib Sir Bir Pratap Singh Deo of Sonapur Estate, Orissa Charity Fund, Calcutta ..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
2649	Gajendra Nath Mukherjee, Store-keeper ..	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	..
2651	Jagomahan Mukherji and Parbati Devi Prize Fund ..	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	..
2652	Ram Das Mukherji and Dina Nath Chakrabarti Endowment Fund .. .. .	..	..	3,000	..	..	..	..	..
2652	Kali Krishna Pramanik Endowment Fund ..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
2652	Ramgopal Smriti Bhushan Endowment Fund ..	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	..	..
2652	Bisowar Chakravarti Endowment Fund ..	..	..	..	..	2,000	..	..	..
2653	Bruce Legacy .. .. .	..	..	10,46,200	..	..	..	..	..
2655	Bethune Prize .. .. .	..	..	1,900	..	..	..	..	..
2656	Vidyasagar Scholarship .. .. .	..	..	1,500	..	..	..	..	..
2657	Maharani Sakhya Raja Saheba of Gwalior Prize Fund .. .. .	..	..	400	..	..	..	..	..
2658	Mohit Bala Prize Fund .. .. .	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	..
2658	Kanaklata Das Stipend .. .. .	..	..	700	..	..	..	..	..
2658	Shantilata Basu Roy Fund	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2661	Doveton College Fund .. .. .	..	..	1,97,200	..	..	..	..	..
2663	Arun Chandra Chakravarti Prize .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2668	Sitala Sundari Basu Medal .. .. .	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..
2665	Beni Madhab Ghose's Scholarship .. .. .	..	..	600	..	..	..	..	..
2666	Kalpada Roy Free Studentship .. .. .	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..
2668	Sriram Bhattacharji's Prize for Ariadaha School ..	..	..	400	..	..	..	..	..
2669	Jagabandhu Scholarship .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2667	Hastivar Raichaudhuri's Endowment for Taki Girls' School .. .. .	..	..	3,000	..	..	..	..	..
2671	Scindia and Rao Krishna Rao's Funds .. .. .	..	..	600	..	..	..	..	..
2672	Khetra Moni Dutt Fund .. .. .	..	..	4,000	..	..	..	..	..
2673	Maharaja Scindia Bahadur of Gwalior Prize ..	..	..	..	..	200	..	..	..
2674	N. C. Chatterjee's Fund .. .. .	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
2675	Nagendra Nandini Memorial Fund .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
2676	Basanta Bhose's Fund .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2677	Gopal Lal Tagore Fund .. .. .	..	..	4,800	..	..	..	..	..
2678	Nutobhary Chatterji, Collecting Sarkar ..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2679	Messrs. Ghosh & Co., Diet Contractors ..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..
2680	Lady Ronaldshay Fund .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	..
2681	Hari Charan Chaudhuri, Milk Contractor ..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..
2682	Laventon Memorial Fund .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2687	Hospital Port Dues Fund, Calcutta .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2686	Earl of Ronaldshay Memorial Fund .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,500
2688	Globe Cinema Co., Ltd. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2688	Bandman Varieties, Ltd. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,000	..
2688	Grand Hotel, Ltd. .. .. .	..	..	..	600	..	..	..	..
2689	Darjeeling Gymkhana Club, Ltd. .. .. .	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..
2680	Madan Theatres, Ltd. .. .. .	..	5,000	..	5,000	..	..	..	..
2692	Kamakhyia Nath Banerji, Treasurer .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,000
2692	Pramatha Nath Bose, Treasurer .. .. .	..	..	..	1,300	..	..	..	..
2694	B. A. Hippolites for the cost after repatriation to India .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	2,000	7,000	13,34,300	53,100	4,200	..	3,500	12,500

1933.	1935.	4½ per cent. 1955-60.	4½ per cent. 1934.	4 per cent.		6 per cent.			Debentures and other loans.	Total.	Name of officer to whom interest is sent.
				1940-70.	1934-37.	1930.	1931.	1932.			
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	19,200	Assistant Director of Public Instruction for Muhammadan Education in Bengal.
..	3,500	Ditto.
..	4,000	Ditto.
..	84,400	Ditto.
..	1,000	Inspector of Technical and Industrial Institutions, Bengal.
..	500	Director of Surveys, Bengal.
..	2,000	Secretary, Board of Sanskrit Examinations, Calcutta.
..	3,000	Secretary, Calcutta Sanskrit Association.
..	1,000	Ditto.
..	2,000	Ditto.
..	2,000	Ditto.
..	10,46,200	Honorary Secretary, Bruce Institutions.
..	1,900	Lady Principal, Bethune College.
..	1,500	Ditto.
..	400	Ditto.
..	500	Ditto.
..	700	Ditto.
..	1,000	Ditto.
..	1,07,200	Inspector of European Schools, Bengal.
..	..	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	Head Master, Hare School.
..	300	Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division.
..	600	Ditto.
..	300	Ditto.
..	400	Ditto.
..	1,000	..	..	..	1,000	Ditto.
..	3,000	Inspector of Schools, Presidency and Burdwan Divisions.
..	600	Superintendent, Campbell Medical School and Hospital.
..	4,000	Ditto.
..	200	Ditto.
..	1,000	Ditto.
..	1,000	Ditto.
..	10,000	10,000	Ditto.
..	4,800	Ditto.
..	1,000	Ditto.
..	1,000	Ditto.
..	500	Ditto.
..	1,000	Ditto.
..	500	..	..	..	..	500	Ditto.
..	8,500	8,500	Secretary, Government of Bengal, Marine Department.
..	8,500	Secretary, Government of Bengal, Public Works Department.
..	1,000	..	..	..	..	1,000	Secretary, Government of Bengal, Finance Department.
..	3,000	Ditto.
..	600	Ditto.
..	100	Ditto.
..	10,000	Ditto.
..	3,000	Ditto.
..	1,300	Ditto.
..	1,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,500	Ditto.
..	..	500	1,500	1,000	1,500	1,000	..	..	18,500	14,41,200	

Ledger folio No.	Name of person or fund on whose behalf held.	3½ per cent.				3 per cent. of 1896-97.	4 per cent. of 1916-17.	5 per	
		1842-43.	1854-55.	1865.	1900-01.			1929-37.	1945-56.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2685	Suresh Chandra Nag for Berhampore Electric License	..	..	..	6,700	..	..	..	..
2692	Chittagong Engineering and Electric Supply Co., Ltd.	..	..	6,100	..	..	..	..	..
2691	Narsing Sobai Madangopal, Licensee .. ..	..	..	20,000	..	..	..	..	..
2691	Narsinganj Electric License .. ..	..	..	12,700	..	..	..	..	..
2691	Serampore Electric License .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2693	Steam Boiler Inspection Fund .. ..	..	..	1,00,000	..	..	..	..	..
2697	Sheo Buxh Bugla Veterinary Scholarship Fund ..	..	..	3,500	..	..	..	..	..
2700	Messrs. Bird & Co., Contractors .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	2,000	..	..
2701	Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall and Co. .. ..	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	..
2702	Messrs. Kilburn & Co. .. ..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
2703	Bopin Behari Sen, Treasurer .. ..	..	..	25,000	..	..	..	..	..
2706	Atul Chandra Ghosh, Broker .. ..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
2706	Sisir Kumar Ghosh, Broker .. ..	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	700
2707	Gopin Behari Sen, Broker .. ..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
2708	Pulin Behari Sen, ditto .. ..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
2709	Provash Chandra Ghosh, Broker .. ..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
2710	Surendranath Ghosh, Accountant .. ..	..	..	..	..	500	..	..	..
2711	Upendra Nath Sen, Broker .. ..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
2712	Ashutosh Ghosh, Banking Clerk .. ..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..
2713	Ganes Chandra Sen, Broker	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2717	Behari Lal Mitra, Banking Clerk .. ..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
2718	Jogesh Chandra Roy, Bill Clerk .. ..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..
2718	Chandra Bhushan Neogi, Bill Clerk .. ..	..	..	..	500	..	..	..	..
2720	Shamsunder Mitra, Accountant .. ..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..
2721	Brajendra Kumar Law, Treasurer	5,000	45,000	8,200	35,000	5,000	..	..	..
2722	Narendra Nath Sen, Stamp Vendor, Calcutta Small Cause Court .. ..	..	..	4,000	..	..	..	..	2,000
2723	Moulindra Nath Bose, Nazir .. ..	..	..	800	..	..	..	..	..
2725	Hira Lal Chatterjee, Stamp Vendor .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,000
2725	Nityananda Banerjee, ditto .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,000
2727	Sarat Chandra Das, Bailiff .. ..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..
2728	Panna Lal Dutt, Income-tax Bailiff .. ..	..	..	..	500	..	..	..	..
2729	Shiva Kedar Mukherji, ditto .. ..	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	..
2730	Maulvi Dewan Mahomed Zikala, Bailiff .. ..	..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..
2731	Radhika Mohan Ghosh, Head Clerk .. ..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..
2733	Taraprasanna Basu, Treasurer .. ..	..	..	10,000	..	..	..	..	..
2734	Charity Fund .. ..	..	..	15,000	..	..	..	..	..
2735	Fallon, P. H., Bailiff .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,500
2736	E. P. Quinn, ditto .. ..	..	2,200	..	..	..	..	..	..
2736	J. A. Robertson, Superintendent, Bailiff Department	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,000
2737	Paban Chandra Mitra, Bailiff .. ..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..
2737	Sunil Chandra Bose, ditto .. ..	..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..
2738	Nityananda Das, ditto .. ..	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	..
2738	Anath Nath Banerjee, ditto .. ..	..	..	..	500	..	..	..	..
2740	Latafar Rahman, ditto .. ..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..
2739	Abdul Wahab, ditto .. ..	..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..
2742	Mahamed Salamutulla, ditto .. ..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..
2740	Nandalal Roy Choudhury, ditto .. ..	..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..
2744	Gupi Nath Pyne, ditto .. ..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..
2746	Abu Abdulla, ditto .. ..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..
2748	Surendranath Chunder, ditto .. ..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..
2750	Haridhan Chatterji, ditto .. ..	..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..
2751	Kana Lal Biswas, ditto .. ..	..	400	300	..	..	..	..	..
2752	Syed Muhammad Ali, ditto	300
	Total	6,000	47,600	2,17,000	47,400	7,500	2,000	..	10,200

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Ledger folio No.	Name of person or fund on whose behalf held.	3½ per cent.				3 per cent. of 1898-97.	4 per cent. of 1916-17.	5 per	
		1842-43.	1854-55.	1865.	1900-01.			1929-47.	1946-55.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2755	A. Mannan, Seal Bailiff ..	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	..
2757	Bhaikh Sademany, Bailiff ..	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2757	Jibon Krishna Das, ditto ..	..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..
2757	Abid Hossain, ditto ..	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2758	Abdus Samud Mullek, ditto ..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..
2758	Md. Jainal Abellin, ditto ..	..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..
2759	Gour Chandra Pal, ditto ..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..
2760	Kamal Kumar Nag, ditto ..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..
2761	Abdul Rashid, ditto ..	..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..
2762	Bibhut Bhusan Ray Chaudhury, Bailiff ..	..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..
2764	Asrafali, Court Overseer ..	..	1,000	1,000	700	..	..	..	..
2765	Kamrazaman, Bailiff ..	..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..
2765	Amya Kumar Mukerji, ditto ..	..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..
2766	Sailapati Chatterjee, ditto ..	..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..
2773	Akshoy Kumar Guha, Accountant ..	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2774	Narendra Nath Dutt, Head Assistant ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2777	Dwarika Nath Saha, Cashier, Public Vehicles Department ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
2777	Bhaba Nath Choudhury, Court Inspector ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
2778	Foundling Asylum ..	..	..	60,800	..	..	..	..	26,900
2779	Fire Brigade Fund ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,15,300
2781	Amrita Lal Dutta, Cashier ..	..	..	7,000	..	..	..	..	..
2781	Ajit Kumar Dutta, Cashier ..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2781	Satrugna Lahiri, Cashier ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
2782	Deposit of an interested person ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000
2782	Hem Ch. Lahiri, Court Inspector ..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..
2782	Malina Kanta Mazumdar, Cashier, Public Vehicles Department ..	..	..	1,500	..	..	..	..	..
2783	Albert Victor Lepor Asylum ..	..	..	13,000	..	..	..	..	..
2784	Kedarnath Balgarhia Trust Fund ..	6,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2786	Nabin Chandra Das & Co., Contractors ..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..
2787	Jogendranath Guha, Clerk ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2789	European Lunatic Asylum ..	..	..	5,800	..	..	..	..	..
2791	Shamatdhan Mukherjee, Nazir and Cashier ..	..	..	3,200	..	..	..	..	..
2793	Sisir Kumar Ghose, Assistant Cashier ..	..	..	700	..	..	..	..	..
2816	Sallendra N. Sarkar, Cashier, South Division Court ..	..	..	4,000	2,000	..	..	..	..
2824	Raj Sahib Aswini Kumar Chaudhury, Jailor ..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
2825	Baidya Nath Chakravarti, Jailor ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
2829	Chandra Kumar Mitra, Jailor ..	..	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	..
2830	Digendra Bhushan Ghose, Jailor ..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..
2833	Haraprasad Mitra, Jailor ..	..	..	700	300	..	..	..	..
2834	Jagatbandhu Moltra, Jailor ..	..	..	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
2835	Jogesh Chandra Purkayastha, Jailor ..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
2836	Raj Sahib Jotirmoy Bose, Jailor ..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
2838	Khiron Behary Mukerji, Deputy Jailor ..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..	..
2839	Kedar Nath Ghose, Jailor ..	..	500	500	..	..	..	..	..
2840	Narendra Krishna Dutt, Jailor ..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
2846	Surendra Nath Gupta, Jailor ..	..	..	400	..	..	..	..	..
2848	Upendra Lal De, Jailor ..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
2850	Abul Bazi Mohammad Hamid, Deputy Jailor ..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..
2852	Amal Chandra Roy, Assistant Jailor ..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..
2853	Baul Chandra Mallik, Deputy Jailor ..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..
2854	Birendra Kumar Das Gupta, Deputy Jailor ..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	9,600	1,800	1,08,000	8,100	2,000	..	..	1,54,300

Year.		4½ per cent. 1955-60.	4½ per cent. 1931.	4 per cent.		5 per cent.			Debentures and other loans.	Total.	Name of officer to whom interest is sent.
1933.	1935.			1930-70.	1934-37.	1930.	1931.	1932.			
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
..	500	Judges, Court of Small Causes, Calcutta.
..	300	Ditto.
..	300	Ditto.
..	300	Ditto.
..	300	Ditto.
..	300	Ditto.
..	300	Ditto.
..	300	Ditto.
..	300	Ditto.
..	300	Ditto.
..	2,700	Ditto.
..	300	Ditto.
..	300	Ditto.
..	300	Inspector-General of Police, Bengal.
..	500	Ditto.
..	800	..	300	Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Presidency Range.
..	1,000	Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.
..	100	Ditto.
..	87,700	Ditto.
..	1,15,300	Ditto.
..	7,000	Ditto.
..	1,000	Ditto.
..	1,000	Ditto.
..	10,000	Ditto.
..	1,000	Ditto.
..	1,500	Ditto.
..	13,000	Commissioner, Presidency Division and Chairman, Board of Management, A. V. Lepor Asylum, Calcutta.
..	6,500	Ditto.
..	1,000	Police Surgeon, Calcutta.
..	500	..	..	..	500	Superintendent, Mental Observation Ward, Bhawanipore.
..	5,300	Ditto.
..	3,200	Chief Presidency Magistrate.
..	700	Ditto.
..	1,500	..	..	..	7,500	Ditto.
..	1,000	Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal.
..	2,000	Ditto.
..	2,000	Ditto.
..	300	Ditto.
..	1,500	..	2,500	Ditto.
..	2,000	Ditto.
..	1,000	Ditto.
..	1,000	Ditto.
..	300	Ditto.
..	1,000	Ditto.
..	1,000	Ditto.
..	400	Ditto.
..	1,000	Ditto.
..	300	Ditto.
..	300	Ditto.
..	200	Ditto.
..	200	Ditto.
..	2,000	..	1,800	..	2,87,600	

Ledger folio No.	Name of person or fund on whose behalf held.	3½ per cent.				3 per cent. of 1896-97.	4 per cent. of 1910-17.	5 per	
		1842-43.	1854-55.	1865.	1900-01.			1920-47.	1945-55.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2855	Bireswar Chakravarty, Assistant Jailor ..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..
2856	Benoybhusan Bhattacharji, Jailor ..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..
2857	Dasarathi Roy Chaudhury, Jailor ..	300	300	600	..	..	..	..	..
2858	Dhirendra Nath Das Gupta, Jailor ..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
2860	Harendra Chandra Sen Gupta, Assistant Jailor ..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..	..
2861	Jatindra Nath Advarji, Jailor ..	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	..
2862	Jitendra Mohan Bose, Deputy Jailor ..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..
2865	Kazi Mohamed Abu Syed, Assistant Jailor ..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..
2866	Mahamad Abdul Gafar, No. I, Jailor ..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..
2867	Mahamad Abdul Gafar, No. II, Assistant Jailor ..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..
2868	Manmatha Nath Mukherji, Jailor ..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
2869	M. Imamuddin, Assistant Jailor ..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..
2870	N. Sorazul Huq, Deputy Jailor ..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..
2871	Nani Lal Mukherji, Manager, Jail Depot ..	..	..	1,500	..	..	..	..	..
2872	Narendra Kumar Sarkar, Assistant Jailor ..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..
2874	Nilmoni Chatterji, Assistant Jailor ..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..
2875	Rajibuddin, Deputy Jailor ..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..
2876	Ramani Kanta Mitra, Deputy Jailor ..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..
2877	Satia Chandra Mozumdar, Jailor ..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..
2878	Sasadhar Das Gupta, Assistant Jailor ..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..
2879	Sir Walter Buchanan Prize Fund ..	..	..	1,300	..	..	..	..	..
2879	Thompson Prize Fund ..	..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..
2881	Surendra Kumar Sarkar, Deputy Jailor ..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..
2882	Surendra Mohan Ghosh, Deputy Jailor ..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..
2883	Suall Kumar Chatterji, Deputy Jailor ..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..
2884	Sudhendra Nath Mukherji, Assistant Jailor ..	..	400	..	..	..	..	..	..
2885	Md. Jahurul Huq, Deputy Jailor ..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..
2886	Syed Tazammal Hossain, Deputy Jailor ..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..
2887	Mr. W. Ryan, Jailor ..	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	..
2891	Bhupati Mohan Sen, Assistant Jailor ..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..
2892	A. M. M. Ibrahim, Assistant Jailor ..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..
2894	Surendra Mohan Guha, Deputy Jailor ..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..	..
2895	H. C. N. Upshon, Jailor ..	..	..	800	..	..	..	..	..
2896	Sourindra Mohan Chatterji, Assistant Jailor ..	..	100	200	..	..	..	..	..
4327	Nishi Bhusan Chakravarti, Salesman, Jail Depot ..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..
2899	Maharajadhiraj Bahadur of Burdwan Lecture Fund ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,700
2904	Annada Prasad Kumar, Collecting Sarkar ..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..
2907	Budhijr Chandra Ghosh, Accountant ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2909	Sankar Sahai Sarkar, Cashier ..	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	..
2915	Debendra Mohan Datta, Excise Sub-Inspector ..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..	..
2916	Lalmohan Ganguly, Sub-Inspector ..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..
2918	Bhima Charan Banerjee, Excise Sub-Inspector ..	..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..
2919	Janaki Nath Chakravarti, Excise Sub-Inspector ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2923	Probbat Chandra Sen Gupta, Excise Sub-Inspector ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2924	Satish Chandra Moltra, Excise Sub-Inspector ..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..
2925	Kiran Chandra Guha, Excise Sub-Inspector ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2926	Jyoti Prokash Sen, Excise Sub-Inspector ..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..
2926	Panchanan Rakshit, Sub-Inspector ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2927	Messrs. Haji Ismail Salt & Sons, Ltd., Contractors ..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
2928	Gurudnas Chatterji, Sub-Inspector of Excise ..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..
2929	Messrs. Carew & Co. ..	..	1,000	3,000	..	..	..	..	..
2929	Messrs. D. Waldie & Co. ..	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	..
2930	Bhupendra Narain Deb, Sub-Inspector ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2930	Satyranjan Gupta, Sub-Inspector ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2931	Khittish Chandra Mukherji, Sub-Inspector
	Total ..	300	2,700	21,500	600	12,700

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Ledger folio No.	Name of person or fund on whose behalf held.	3½ per cent.				3 per cent. of 1896-97.	4 per cent. of 1916-17.	5 per	
		1842-43.	1854-55.	1865.	1900-01.			1929-47.	1945-55.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2935	Kanal Lal Banerji, Cashier .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2938	Jagadish Chandra Mukherji, Cashier .. ..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
2942	Chandra Bhusan Mukherji, Cashier .. ..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
2944	Howrah Cemetery Fund .. ..	..	..	1,600	..	..	..	..	..
2953	Balaki Lal and Ram Charan Mahato, Lessees .. ..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
2954	Bansidhar Agarwalla, Store-keeper .. ..	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	..
2967	Kumar Debendra Lal Khan .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2959	Bhuban Mohan Ghosh, Store-keeper .. ..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
2966	Narendra Nath Mukherji, Assistant Toll Collector .. ..	..	..	..	..	500	..	..	..
2970	Jogendra Chandra Sen, Toll Clerk .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2975	Ram Durlav Mukherji .. ..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..
2916	Nastil Das Ghose, Accounts Clerk .. ..	..	500	..	..	..	..	..	..
2977	Jatindra Nath Ghosh, Temporary Toll Collector .. ..	..	..	..	500	..	..	..	..
2978	Suresh Chandra Chattarji, Lock Clerk .. ..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..
2979	Kilburn & Co., Contractors .. ..	..	..	800	..	..	..	..	..
2980	Macnoll & Co., Contractors .. ..	..	..	600	..	..	..	..	..
2982	Noasar Ali Ahmed Kutnavis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2984	Bhupal Bhushan Bhattacharya, Toll Daroga .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
2989	S. K. Chakrabarti, Contractors .. ..	..	..	..	500	..	..	..	..
2986	Ray & Co., Contractors	200	..	..	..	200	..	..	..
2993	S. K. Dutt, Contractor .. ..	..	..	..	600	..	..	..	..
2994	K. B. Dey, Contractor .. ..	..	300	..	500	..	..	..	..
2994	K. E. Dey & Co., Contractors .. ..	..	..	..	700	..	..	..	..
3612	Satish Chandra Ghose, Head Clerk .. ..	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	..
3615	C. I. T. case No. 4 of 1913 .. ..	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	..
3615	C. I. T. case No. 5 of 1913 .. ..	..	..	2,100	..	..	..	..	..
3616	C. I. T. case No. 1 of 1914 .. ..	..	..	3,000	..	..	..	..	..
3616	C. I. T. case No. 2 of 1914 .. ..	..	..	2,400	..	..	..	..	..
3617	C. I. T. case No. 8 of 1914 .. ..	..	..	16,000	..	..	..	..	..
3617	C. I. T. case No. 17 of 1914 .. ..	..	..	5,300	..	..	..	..	..
3617	C. I. T. case No. 22A of 1914 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3618	C. I. T. case No. 51 of 1914 .. ..	..	..	18,400	..	..	..	..	..
3620	C. I. T. case No. 71 of 1914 .. ..	..	..	3,300	..	..	..	..	..
3621	C. I. T. case No. 77 of 1914 .. ..	..	..	7,400	..	..	..	..	..
3621	C. I. T. case No. 101 of 1914 .. ..	..	..	5,700	..	..	..	..	..
3622	C. I. T. case No. 108 of 1914 .. ..	..	..	56,700	..	..	..	..	..
3623	C. I. T. case No. 111 of 1914 .. ..	..	..	1,400	..	..	..	..	..
3624	C. I. T. case No. 3 of 1915 .. ..	..	..	3,600	..	..	..	..	..
3624	C. I. T. case No. 8A of 1915 .. ..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..
3625	C. I. T. case No. 19 of 1915 .. ..	..	..	32,700	..	..	..	..	..
3625	C. I. T. case No. 26 of 1915 .. ..	..	..	2,400	..	..	..	..	..
3626	C. I. T. case No. 60 of 1915 .. ..	..	..	4,000	..	..	..	..	..
3627	C. I. T. case No. 84 of 1915 .. ..	..	..	2,200	..	..	..	..	..
3627	C. I. T. case No. 105 of 1915 .. ..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..
3628	C. I. T. case No. 123 of 1915 .. ..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
3628	C. I. T. case No. 132 of 1915 .. ..	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	..
3629	C. I. T. case No. 148 of 1915 .. ..	..	..	16,400	..	..	..	..	..
3629	C. I. T. case No. 150 of 1915 .. ..	..	..	12,200	..	..	..	..	..
3630	C. I. T. case No. 2 of 1916 .. ..	..	..	1,400	..	..	..	..	..
3630	C. I. T. case No. 8 of 1916 .. ..	..	..	1,100	..	100	..	..	..
3631	C. I. T. case No. 16 of 1916 .. ..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..
3631	C. I. T. case No. 17 of 1916 .. ..	..	..	1,900	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	200	800	2,10,900	2,900	1,000	..	..	1,000

1933.	1935.	4½ per cent. 1955-60.	4½ per cent. 1934.	4 per cent.		6 per cent.			Deben- tures and other loans.	Total.	Name of officer to whom interest is sent.
				1960-70.	1934-37.	1930.	1931.	1932.			
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
..	500	..	500	..	1,000	Executive Engineer, 1st Calcutta Division.
..	1,000	Executive Engineer, 2nd Calcutta Division.
..	1,000	Executive Engineer, 3rd Calcutta Division.
..	1,600	Accountant-General, Bengal.
..	1,000	Officer-in-charge, Stores Subdivision, Hastings, Calcutta.
..	2,000	Ditto.
..	2,000	..	..	..	2,000	Executive Engineer, Damodar Division.
..	1,000	Executive Engineer, Electrical Division.
..	500	Executive Engineer, Canals Division.
..	900	..	..	..	..	900	Ditto.
..	100	Ditto.
..	500	Ditto.
..	500	Ditto.
..	100	Ditto.
..	800	Ditto.
..	600	Ditto.
..	100	..	..	..	..	..	100	Ditto.
..	1,000	Ditto.
..	500	Chief Engineer, Public Health, Bengal.
..	400	Ditto.
..	600	Ditto.
..	1,000	Ditto.
..	100	..	100	..	..	..	700	Ditto.
..	500	Superintendent of Police, Eastern Bengal and Assam-Bengal Railways.
..	200	President, Calcutta Improvement Tribunal.
..	2,100	Ditto.
..	3,000	Ditto.
..	2,400	Ditto.
..	16,000	Ditto.
..	5,300	Ditto.
..	100	..	100	Ditto.
..	18,400	Ditto.
..	3,300	Ditto.
..	7,400	Ditto.
..	5,700	Ditto.
..	56,700	Ditto.
..	1,400	Ditto.
..	3,600	Ditto.
..	100	Ditto.
..	32,700	Ditto.
..	2,400	Ditto.
..	4,000	Ditto.
..	2,200	Ditto.
..	100	Ditto.
..	1,000	Ditto.
..	200	Ditto.
..	16,400	Ditto.
..	12,200	Ditto.
..	1,400	Ditto.
..	1,200	Ditto.
..	300	Ditto.
..	1,900	Ditto.
..	200	900	2,600	..	600	..	2,21,100	

Ledger folio No.	Name of person or fund on whose behalf held.	3½ per cent.				3 per cent. of 1896-97.	4 per cent. of 1910-17.	5 per	
		1842-43.	1854-55.	1865.	1900-01.			1929-47.	1945-55.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3632	C. I. T. case No. 46 of 1916	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..
3633	C. I. T. case No. 51 of 1916	..	..	48,600	..	..	..	..	..
3634	C. I. T. case No. 114 of 1916	..	..	900	..	..	..	..	..
3634	C. I. T. case No. 135 of 1916	..	..	12,700	..	..	..	..	..
3635	C. I. T. case No. 147 of 1916	..	..	47,500	..	..	..	..	..
3635	C. I. T. case No. 169 of 1916	..	..	5,000	..	..	..	..	..
3636	C. I. T. case No. 172 of 1916	..	..	700	..	..	..	..	..
3636	C. I. T. case No. 186 of 1916	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..
3637	C. I. T. case No. 210 of 1916	..	..	4,100	..	..	..	..	..
3637	C. I. T. case No. 219 of 1916	..	..	1,600	..	..	..	..	..
3638	C. I. T. case No. 233 of 1916	..	..	7,300	..	..	..	..	..
3638	C. I. T. case No. 257 of 1916	..	..	10,100	..	..	..	..	..
3639	C. I. T. case No. 259 of 1916	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,600	..
3639	C. I. T. case No. 264 of 1916	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200
3640	C. I. T. case No. 274 of 1916	..	..	5,300	..	..	..	..	..
3641	C. I. T. case No. 281 of 1916	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	..
3641	C. I. T. case No. 282 of 1916	..	..	3,300	..	..	..	..	..
3642	C. I. T. case No. 285 of 1916	..	..	400	..	..	..	..	..
3642	C. I. T. case No. 287 of 1916	..	..	1,900	..	..	..	..	..
3644	C. I. T. case No. 47 of 1917	..	..	900	..	..	..	..	..
3644	C. I. T. case No. 125 of 1917	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
3645	C. I. T. case No. 131 of 1917	..	..	700	..	..	..	..	..
3645	C. I. T. case No. 146 of 1917	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,800
3646	C. I. T. case No. 162 of 1917	..	..	3,100	..	..	..	..	..
3647	C. I. T. case No. 175 of 1917	..	..	8,800	..	..	..	..	..
3647	C. I. T. case No. 183 of 1917	..	..	400	..	..	..	..	..
3648	C. I. T. case No. 185 of 1917	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..
3648	C. I. T. case No. 189 of 1917	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3649	C. I. T. case No. 213 of 1917	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	..
3649	C. I. T. case No. 239 of 1917	..	..	5,700	..	..	..	..	..
3650	C. I. T. case No. 246 of 1917	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3650	C. I. T. case No. 247 of 1917	..	..	9,500	..	..	..	..	..
3651	C. I. T. case No. 253 of 1917	..	..	7,500	..	..	..	..	..
3652	C. I. T. case No. 1 of 1918	..	..	400	..	..	..	..	..
3652	C. I. T. case No. 4 of 1918	..	..	700	..	..	..	..	..
3653	C. I. T. case No. 5 of 1918	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3653	C. I. T. case No. 6 of 1918	..	..	1,800	..	..	..	..	..
3654	C. I. T. case No. 7 of 1918	..	..	8,900	..	..	..	..	..
3655	C. I. T. case No. 10 of 1918	..	..	1,300	..	..	..	..	..
3655	C. I. T. case No. 36 of 1918	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3656	C. I. T. case No. 61 of 1918	..	..	8,400	..	..	..	..	..
3757	C. I. T. case No. 76 of 1918	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3665	C. I. T. case No. 81 of 1918	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3658	C. I. T. case No. 104 of 1918	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	..
3658	C. I. T. case No. 115 of 1918	..	..	6,300	..	..	..	..	..
3659	C. I. T. case No. 120 of 1918	..	..	11,300	..	..	..	..	..
3659	C. I. T. case No. 142 of 1918	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3660	C. I. T. case No. 151 of 1918	..	..	3,100	..	..	..	..	..
3661	C. I. T. case No. 160 of 1918	..	..	22,600	..	..	..	..	..
3662	C. I. T. case No. 164 of 1918	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3664	C. I. T. case No. 176 of 1918	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	600
3665	C. I. T. case No. 180 of 1918	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55,600
3666	C. I. T. case No. 213 of 1918	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3667	C. I. T. case No. 23 of 1919	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3667	C. I. T. case No. 31 of 1919	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		..	..	2,52,400	..	100	..	13,000	62,200

cent.		4½ per cent. 1955-60.	4½ per cent. 1934.	4 per cent.		6 per cent.			Debentures and other loans.	Total.	Name of officer to whom interest is sent.		
1933.	1935.			1960-70.	1934-37.	1930.	1931.	1932.					
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	President, Tribunal.	Calcutta	Improvement
..	300			
..	48,600	Ditto.		
..	900	Ditto.		
..	12,700	Ditto.		
..	47,500	Ditto.		
..	5,000	Ditto.		
..	700	Ditto.		
..	100	Ditto.		
..	4,100	Ditto.		
..	1,600	Ditto.		
..	7,300	Ditto.		
..	10,100	Ditto.		
..	13,600	Ditto.		
..	200	Ditto.		
..	5,300	Ditto.		
..	500	Ditto.		
..	3,300	Ditto.		
..	400	Ditto.		
..	1,900	Ditto.		
..	900	Ditto.		
..	1,000	Ditto.		
..	700	Ditto.		
..	4,800	Ditto.		
..	3,100	Ditto.		
..	8,800	Ditto.		
..	400	Ditto.		
..	100	Ditto.		
..	700	..	..	700	Ditto.		
..	500	Ditto.		
..	5,700	Ditto.		
..	..	3,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,000	Ditto.		
..	9,500	Ditto.		
..	7,500	Ditto.		
..	400	Ditto.		
..	700	Ditto.		
..	80,000	..	..	..	80,000	Ditto.		
..	1,800	Ditto.		
..	8,900	Ditto.		
..	1,300	Ditto.		
..	3,800	..	..	..	3,800	Ditto.		
..	8,400	Ditto.		
..	..	3,300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,300	Ditto.		
..	600	..	600	Ditto.		
..	200	Ditto.		
..	6,300	Ditto.		
..	11,300	Ditto.		
..	..	100	..	..	..	7,000	..	..	..	7,100	Ditto.		
..	3,100	Ditto.		
..	22,600	Ditto.		
..	100	..	..	100	Ditto.		
..	..	2,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,400	Ditto.		
..	600	Ditto.		
..	4,700	..	..	..	60,300	Ditto.		
..	..	27,200	..	..	..	..	..	25,000	..	52,200	Ditto.		
..	..	24,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24,600	Ditto.		
..	..	60,600	..	..	..	95,500	800	25,000	..	5,10,800			

Ledger folio No.	Name of person or fund on whose behalf held.	3½ per cent.				3 per cent. of 1896-97.	4 per cent. of 1916-17.	5 per	
		1842-43.	1854-55.	1865.	1900-01.			1929-47.	1945-55.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3668	C. I. T. case No. 32 of 1919	..	..	51,500	..	..	..	..	..
3669	C. I. T. case No. 44 of 1919	..	..	1,100	..	..	..	..	..
3669	C. I. T. case No. 46 of 1919	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3670	C. I. T. case No. 48 of 1919	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3670	C. I. T. case No. 52 of 1919	..	..	26,200	..	..	..	..	..
3671	C. I. T. case No. 93 of 1919	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
3671	C. I. T. case No. 95 of 1919	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..
3675	C. I. T. case No. 124 of 1919	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3677	C. I. T. case No. 141 of 1919	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3677	C. I. T. case No. 142 of 1919	..	..	9,800	..	..	..	..	..
3678	C. I. T. case No. 149 of 1919	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3678	C. I. T. case No. 150 of 1919	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..
3679	C. I. T. case No. 154 of 1919	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3680	C. I. T. case No. 171 of 1919	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,300
3681	C. I. T. case No. 188 of 1919	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3681	C. I. T. case No. 199 of 1919	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3682	C. I. T. case No. 201 of 1919 (claimant Basanta Kumar Pal)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,200
3682	C. I. T. case No. 201 of 1919 (claimant Sufala Devi)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,000
3683	C. I. T. case No. 207 of 1919	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24,900
3683	C. I. T. case No. 208 of 1919	..	..	15,300	..	..	..	..	..
3684	C. I. T. case No. 280 of 1919	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46,900
3686	C. I. T. case No. 291 of 1919	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3686	C. I. T. case No. 294 of 1919	..	..	33,300	..	..	..	..	..
3687	C. I. T. case No. 302 of 1919	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	27,700
3687	C. I. T. case No. 309 of 1919 (claimant Nayanmoni Devi)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,400
3688	C. I. T. case No. 300 of 1919 (claimant Sailabala Devi)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,800
3688	C. I. T. case No. 311 of 1919	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	..
3689	C. I. T. case No. 312 of 1919	..	..	600	..	..	..	..	..
3690	C. I. T. case No. 346 of 1919	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
3690	C. I. T. case No. 354 of 1919	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,800
3691	C. I. T. case No. 374 of 1919	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3691	C. I. T. case No. 375 of 1919	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3692	C. I. T. case No. 379 of 1919	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3692	C. I. T. case No. 394 of 1919	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3693	C. I. T. case No. 403 of 1919	..	..	2,600	..	..	..	..	..
3694	C. I. T. case No. 1 of 1920	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3695	C. I. T. case No. 3 of 1920	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,700
3696	C. I. T. case No. 26 of 1920	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3697	C. I. T. case No. 27 of 1920	..	..	2,100	..	..	..	..	..
3699	C. I. T. case No. 34 of 1920	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3700	C. I. T. case No. 43 of 1920	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
3701	C. I. T. case No. 44 of 1920	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3703	C. I. T. case No. 93 of 1920	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3704	C. I. T. case No. 101 of 1920	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3705	C. I. T. case No. 123 of 1920	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3708	C. I. T. case No. 137 of 1920	..	..	600	..	..	..	..	..
3711	C. I. T. case No. 148 of 1920	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	..
3711	C. I. T. case No. 148 of 1920 (claimant Ramjan Ali)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3711	C. I. T. case No. 148 of 1920 (claimant Golam Jelani and Joymal Abdin)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3712	C. I. T. case No. 154 of 1920	..	..	600	..	..	..	..	..
3714	C. I. T. case No. 164 of 1920	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3714	C. I. T. case No. 170 of 1920	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	1,47,200	..	..	..	..	1,46,800